

# HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF THE

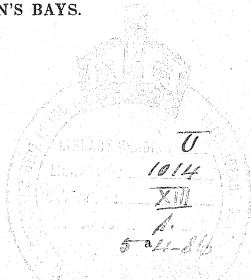
## BRITISH ARMY.

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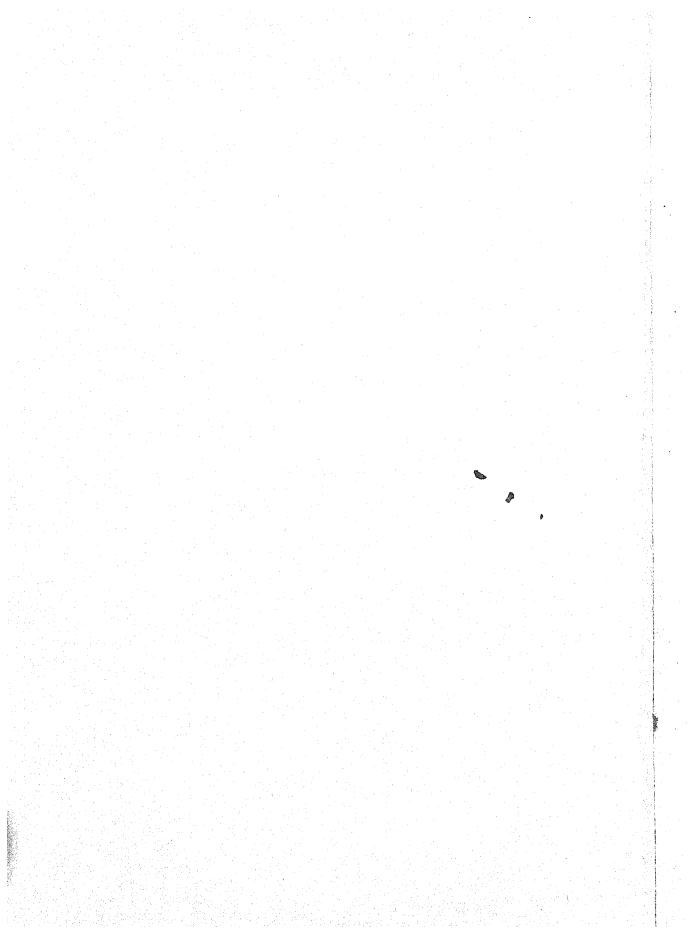
PREPARED FOR PUBLICATION UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

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THE  
SECOND DRAGOON GUARDS;  
OR, QUEEN'S BAYS.









LONDON:  
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS,  
14, Charing Cross.

14029







## GENERAL ORDERS.

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HORSE GUARDS,  
1st January, 1836.

HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to command, that, with a view of doing the fullest justice to Regiments, as well as to Individuals who have distinguished themselves by their Bravery in Action with the Enemy, an Account of the Services of every Regiment in the British Army shall be published under the superintendence and direction of the Adjutant-General; and that this Account shall contain the following particulars, *viz.*,

— The Period and Circumstances of the Original Formation of the Regiment; The Stations at which it has been from time to time employed; The Battles, Sieges, and other Military Operations, in which it has been engaged, particularly specifying any Achievement it may have performed, and the Colours, Trophies, &c., it may have captured from the Enemy.

— The Names of the Officers and the number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, Killed or Wounded by the Enemy, specifying the Place and Date of the Action.



GENERAL ORDERS.

— The Names of those Officers, who, in consideration of their Gallant Services and Meritorious Conduct in Engagements with the Enemy, have been distinguished with Titles, Medals, or other Marks of His Majesty's gracious favour.

— The Names of all such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates as may have specially signalized themselves in Action.

And,


— The Badges and Devices which the Regiment may have been permitted to bear, and the Causes on account of which such Badges or Devices, or any other Marks of Distinction, have been granted.

By Command of the Right Honourable  
GENERAL LORD HILL,  
*Commanding-in-Chief.*

JOHN MACDONALD,  
*Adjutant-General.*

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## PREFACE.

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THE character and credit of the British Army must chiefly depend upon the zeal and ardour, by which all who enter into its service are animated, and consequently it is of the highest importance that any measure calculated to excite the spirit of emulation, by which alone great and gallant actions are achieved, should be adopted.

Nothing can more fully tend to the accomplishment of this desirable object, than a full display of the noble deeds with which the Military History of our country abounds. To hold forth these bright examples to the imitation of the youthful soldier, and thus to incite him to emulate the meritorious conduct of those who have preceded him in their honourable career, are among the motives that have given rise to the present publication.

The operations of the British Troops are, indeed, announced in the 'London Gazette,' from whence they are transferred into the public prints: the achievements of our armies are thus made known at the time of their occurrence, and receive the tribute of praise and admiration to which they are entitled. On extraordinary occasions, the Houses of Parliament have been in the habit of conferring on the Commanders, and the



Officers and Troops acting under their orders, expressions of approbation and of thanks for their skill and bravery, and these testimonials, confirmed by the high honour of their Sovereign's Approbation, constitute the reward which the soldier most highly prizes.

It has not, however, until late years, been the practice (which appears to have long prevailed in some of the Continental armies) for British Regiments to keep regular records of their services and achievements. Hence some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining, particularly from the old Regiments, an authentic account of their origin and subsequent services.

This defect will now be remedied, in consequence of His Majesty having been pleased to command, that every Regiment shall in future keep a full and ample record of its services at home and abroad.

From the materials thus collected, the country will henceforth derive information as to the difficulties and privations which chequer the career of those who embrace the military profession. In Great Britain, where so large a number of persons are devoted to the active concerns of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and where these pursuits have, for so long a period, been undisturbed by the *presence of war*, which few other countries have escaped, comparatively little is known of the vicissitudes of active service, and of the casualties of climate, to which, even during peace, the British Troops are exposed in every part of the globe, with little or no interval of repose.

In their tranquil enjoyment of the blessings which the



country derives from the industry and the enterprise of the agriculturist and the trader, its happy inhabitants may be supposed not often to reflect on the perilous duties of the soldier and the sailor,—on their sufferings,—and on the sacrifice of valuable life, by which so many national benefits are obtained and preserved.

The conduct of the British Troops, their valour, and endurance, have shone conspicuously under great and trying difficulties; and their character has been established in Continental warfare by the irresistible spirit with which they have effected debarkations in spite of the most formidable opposition, and by the gallantry and steadiness with which they have maintained their advantages against superior numbers.

In the official Reports made by the respective Commanders, ample justice has generally been done to the gallant exertions of the Corps employed; but the details of their services, and of acts of individual bravery, can only be fully given in the Annals of the various Regiments.

These Records are now preparing for publication, under His Majesty's special authority, by Mr. RICHARD CANNON, Principal Clerk of the Adjutant-General's Office; and while the perusal of them cannot fail to be useful and interesting to military men of every rank, it is considered that they will also afford entertainment and information to the general reader, particularly to those who may have served in the Army, or who have relatives in the Service.

There exists in the breasts of most of those who have served, or are serving, in the Army, an *Esprit du Corps*—an attach-



## PREFACE.

ment to every thing belonging to their Regiment; to such persons a narrative of the services of their own Corps cannot fail to prove interesting. Authentic accounts of the actions of the great,—the valiant,—the loyal, have always been of paramount interest with a brave and civilized people. Great Britain has produced a race of heroes who, in moments of danger and terror, have stood, “firm as the rocks of their native shore;” and when half the World has been arrayed against them, they have fought the battles of their Country with unshaken fortitude. It is presumed that a record of achievements in war,—victories so complete and surprising, gained by our countrymen,—our brothers—our fellow-citizens in arms,—a record which revives the memory of the brave, and brings their gallant deeds before us, will certainly prove acceptable to the public.

Biographical memoirs of the Colonels and other distinguished Officers, will be introduced in the Records of their respective Regiments, and the Honorary Distinctions which have, from time to time, been conferred upon each Regiment, as testifying the value and importance of its services, will be faithfully set forth.

As a convenient mode of Publication, the Record of each Regiment will be printed in a distinct number, so that when the whole shall be completed, the Parts may be bound up in numerical succession.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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THE ancient Armies of England were composed of Horse and Foot ; but the feudal troops established by William the Conqueror in 1086, consisted almost entirely of Horse. Under the feudal system, every holder of land amounting to what was termed a " knight's fee," was required to provide a charger, a coat of mail, a helmet, a shield, and a lance, and to serve the Crown a period of forty days in each year at his own expense ; and the great landholders had to provide armed men in proportion to the extent of their estates ; consequently the ranks of the feudal Cavalry were completed with men of property, and the vassals and tenants of the great barons, who led their dependents to the field in person.

In the succeeding reigns the Cavalry of the Army was composed of Knights (or men at arms) and Hobiliars, (or horsemen of inferior degree) ; and the Infantry of spear and battle-axe men, cross-bowmen, and archers. The Knights wore armour on every part of the body, and their weapons were a lance, a sword, and a small dagger. The Hobiliars were accoutred and armed



for the light and less important services of war, and were not considered qualified for a charge in line. Mounted Archers\* were also introduced, and the English nation eventually became pre-eminent in the use of the bow.

About the time of Queen Mary the appellation of "*Men at Arms*" was changed to that of "*Spears and Launces*." The introduction of fire-arms ultimately occasioned the lance to fall into disuse, and the title of the Horsemen of the first degree was changed to "*Cuirassiers*." The Cuirassiers were armed *cap à pié*, and their weapons were a sword with a straight narrow blade and sharp point, and a pair of large pistols, called petrenels; and the Hobiliers carried carbines. The Infantry carried pikes, matchlocks, and swords. The introduction of fire-arms occasioned the formation of regiments armed and equipped as infantry, but mounted on small horses for the sake of expedition of movement, and these were styled "*Dragoons*;" a small portion of the military force of the kingdom, however, consisted of this description of troops.

The formation of the present Army commenced

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\* In the 14th year of the reign of Edward IV. a small force was established in Ireland by Parliament, consisting of 120 Archers on horseback, 40 Horsemen, and 40 Pages.



after the Restoration in 1660, with the establishment of regular corps of Horse and Foot; the Horsemen were cuirassiers, but only wore armour on the head and body; and the Foot were pikemen and musqueteers. The arms which each description of force carried, are described in the following extract from the "Regulations of King Charles II.," dated 5th May, 1663 :—

" Each Horseman to have for his defensive  
" armes, back, breast, and pot; and for his offen-  
" sive armes, a sword, and a case of pistolls, the  
" barrels whereof are not to be und<sup>r</sup>. foorteen  
" inches in length; and each Trooper of Our  
" Guards to have a carbine, besides the aforesaid  
" armes. And the Foote to have each souldier a  
" sword, and each pikeman a pike of 16 foote  
" long and not und<sup>r</sup>.; and each musqueteer a  
" musquet, with a collar of bandaliers, the barrels  
" of which musquet to be about four foote long,  
" and to conteine a bullet, foorteen of which shall  
" weigh a pound weight \*."

The ranks of the Troops of Horse were at this period composed of men of some property—generally the sons of substantial yeomen: the young men received as recruits provided their own horses,

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\* Military Papers, State Paper Office.



and they were placed on a rate of pay sufficient to give them a respectable station in society.

On the breaking out of the war with Holland, in the spring of 1672, a Regiment of Dragoons was raised\*; the Dragoons were placed on a lower rate of pay than the Horse; and the Regiment was armed similar to the Infantry, excepting that a limited number of the men carried halberds instead of pikes, and the others muskets and bayonets; and a few men in each Troop had pistols; as appears by a warrant dated the 2nd of April, 1672, of which the following is an extract:—

“ CHARLES R.

“ Our will and pleasure is, that a Regiment of Dragoones which we have established and ordered to be raised, in twelve Troopes of fourscore in each beside officers, who are to be under the command of Our most deare and most intirely beloved Cousin Prince Rupert, shall be armed out of Our stoares remaining within Our office of the Ordinance, as followeth; that is to say, three corporalls, two serjeants, the gentlemen at armes, and twelve souldiers of each of the said twelve Troopes, are to have and carry each of them one halbard, and one case

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\* This Regiment was disbanded after the Peace in 1674.



“ of pistolls with holsters; and the rest of the  
“ souldiers of the several Troopes aforesaid, are  
“ to have and to carry each of them one match-  
“ locke musquet, with a collar of bandaliers, and  
“ also to have and to carry one bayonet \*, or great  
“ knife. That each lieutenant have and carry  
“ one partizan; and that two drums be delivered  
“ out for each Troope of the said Regiment †.”

Several regiments of Horse and Dragoons were raised in the first year of the reign of King James II.; and the horsemen carried a short carbine ‡ in addition to the sword and pair of pistols: and in a Regulation dated the 21st of February, 1687, the arms of the Dragoons at that period are commanded to be as follows:—

“ The Dragoons to have snaphanse musquets,  
“ strapt, with bright barrels of three foote eight  
“ inches long, cartouch-boxes, bayonetts, granado  
“ pouches, bucketts, and hammer-hatchetts.”

After several years' experience, little advantage was found to accrue from having Cavalry Regiments formed almost exclusively for engaging the

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\* This appears to be the first introduction of *bayonets* into the English Army.

† State Paper Office.

‡ The first issue of carbines to the regular Horse appears to have taken place in 1678; the Life Guards, however, carried carbines from their formation in 1660.—Vide the 'Historical Record of the Life Guards.'



enemy on foot ; and, the Horse having laid aside their armour, the arms and equipment of Horse and Dragoons were so nearly assimilated, that there remained little distinction besides the name and rate of pay. The introduction of improvements into the mounting, arming, and equipment of Dragoons rendered them competent to the performance of every description of service required of Cavalry ; and, while the long musket and bayonet were retained, to enable them to act as Infantry, if necessary, they were found to be equally efficient, and of equal value to the nation, as Cavalry, with the Regiments of Horse.

In the several augmentations made to the regular Army after the early part of the reign of Queen Anne, no new Regiments of Horse were raised for permanent service ; and in 1746 King George II. reduced three of the old Regiments of Horse to the quality and pay of Dragoons ; at the same time, His Majesty gave them the title of First, Second, and Third Regiments of *Dragoon Guards* : and in 1788 the same alteration was made in the remaining four Regiments of Horse, which then became the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments of *Dragoon Guards*.

At present there are only three Regiments which are styled *Horse* in the British Army,



namely, the two Regiments of Life Guards, and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, to whom cuirasses have recently been restored. The other Cavalry Regiments consist of Dragoon Guards, Heavy and Light Dragoons, Hussars, and Lancers; and although the long musket and bayonet have been laid aside by the whole of the Cavalry, and the Regiments are armed and equipped on the principle of the old Horse (excepting the cuirass), they continue to be styled Dragoons.

The old Regiments of Horse formed a highly respectable and efficient portion of the Army, and it is found, on perusing the histories of the various campaigns in which they have been engaged, that they have, on all occasions, maintained a high character for steadiness and discipline, as well as for bravery in action. They were formerly mounted on horses of superior weight and physical power, and few troops could withstand a well-directed charge of the celebrated British Horse. The records of these corps embrace a period of 150 years—a period eventful in history, and abounding in instances of heroism displayed by the British troops when danger has threatened the nation,—a period in which these Regiments have numbered in their ranks men of loyalty, valour, and good conduct, worthy of imitation.



Since the Regiments of Horse were formed into Dragoon Guards, additional improvements have been introduced into the constitution of the several corps; and the superior description of horses now bred in the United Kingdom enables the commanding officer to remount their regiments with such excellent horses, that, whilst sufficient weight has been retained for a powerful charge in line, a lightness has been acquired which renders them available for every description of service incident to modern warfare.

The orderly conduct of these Regiments in quarters has gained the confidence and esteem of the respectable inhabitants of the various parts of the United Kingdom in which they have been stationed; their promptitude and alacrity in attending to the requisitions of the magistrates in periods of excitement, and the temper, patience, and forbearance which they have evinced when subjected to great provocation, insult, and violence from the misguided populace, prove the value of these troops to the Crown, and to the Government of the country, and justify the reliance which is reposed on them.



HISTORICAL RECORD  
OF  
THE SECOND,  
OR  
QUEEN'S REGIMENT  
OF  
DRAGOON GUARDS:  
(*QUEEN'S BAYS*) :  
CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF  
THE FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT  
IN 1685,  
AND OF  
ITS SUBSEQUENT SERVICES  
TO 1837.

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*ILLUSTRATED WITH PLATES.*

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LONDON:  
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS  
14, CHARING CROSS.

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1837.







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HISTORICAL RECORD  
OF THE  
SECOND, OR QUEEN'S, REGIMENT  
OF  
DRAGOON GUARDS.

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IN the month of June, 1685, the tranquillity of 1685 England was suddenly disturbed by the arrival of James, Duke of Monmouth, with a band of armed followers to assert his pretensions to the throne. His appearance on the western coast produced an electric sensation throughout the kingdom, and the public mind was instantly agitated by various emotions. In the tumult and confusion which followed, the nation evinced its loyalty; the Parliament granted the necessary supply, and the nobility, as well as the yeomanry and many of the hardy peasantry, flocking to the King's standard, a numerous army was soon embodied. During the commotion occasioned by this event a Troop of Horse was raised by Sir Michael Wentworth at Wakefield and Pontefract; another by Sir John Talbot in the vicinity of Hounslow; a third by John Lloyd, Esq., at Edgeware and its vicinity; and a fourth by Lord Aylesbury, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis: these four troops were incorporated into a regiment, of which HENRY, *second* EARL of PETERBOROUGH, was appointed Colonel, by commission dated the 20th of June, 1685. These troops were quickly com-



1685 pleted to their establishment of 3 corporals, 2 trumpeters, and 60 men each, and in the beginning of July the three troops raised in the south of England marched to join the army; but on the 6th of that month the rebels were defeated at Sedgemoor, and the capture of the Duke of Monmouth followed in a short time; when one troop of this regiment was ordered to Devizes to take charge of the artillery, and two others to Winchester to mount guard over the prisoners captured after the engagement. At the same time, the other troop was directed to patrol the roads in small parties, and examine all travellers, that none of the persons concerned in the rebellion might escape detection.

Although the kingdom was soon restored to tranquillity, King James II. resolved to retain the EARL of PETERBOROUGH's, and many others of the newly-raised regiments, in his service; and the Colonels were called upon to make a report on the condition of their respective corps.\* At the same time two troops were added to the establishment;—the first was raised by the Earl of Peterborough, and the second by Sir John Egerton;

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\* 'Whitehall, 18th July, 1685.

'My Lord,

'His Majesty commands me to signify his pleasure that you forthwith return an account, in what condition the regiment under your command is at present. How armed, and clothed, and in what readiness for His Majesty's service.

'I am, &c.,

'WILLIAM BLATHWAYTE.

'To Henry, Earl of Peterborough,  
'Colonel of one of His Majesty's  
'Regiments of Horse.'

*War-Office Records.*



and the number of private men in each troop was 1685 reduced to forty.

The regiment being completed to its numbers, was clothed, armed, and equipped as a Corps of CUIRASSIERS. The men were clothed in scarlet, lined with the same colour; they wore hats bound with silver lace and ornamented with ribands; and large boots which came up to the middle of the thigh. Their cuirasses were pistol-proof, and they were provided with iron head-pieces called pots. Their weapons were a pair of pistols, a carbine, and a sword. And the ranks being completed with the sons of substantial yeomen, these warlike cavaliers were held in high estimation in the kingdom.

The regiment thus formed has been continued in the service to the present time; at its formation it ranked as THIRD HORSE,\* and it is now distinguished by the title of THE SECOND, OR QUEEN'S, REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS.

When the men were fully equipped, the regiment marched into quarters at Battersea, Mile-End, Bow, and Stratford; it occasionally assisted the Life Guards in furnishing travelling escorts for the Royal Family,—also sent detachments to Portsmouth in charge of specie for the payment of the Navy and the workmen in the docks; and in the autumn it proceeded into quarters in Oxfordshire, where the first inspection of the corps was made by Brigadier-General Sir John Lanier.† The strength of the regiment, with

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\* The regiments were not regularly numbered at the time, but were distinguished by the name of the Colonel.

† War-Office Records.



1686 the rates of pay of each rank, and a few other particulars may be seen in the following extract from a warrant under the sign manual, dated 1st January, 1685-6, and preserved in the War-Office; and a duplicate is preserved amongst the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum.

THE EARL OF PETERBOROUGH'S REGIMENT OF HORSE.								
FIELD AND STAFF-OFFICERS.			Per Diem.			Per Annum.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
The Colonel, <i>as Colonel</i> . . . . .	0	12	0	219	0	0		
Lieutenant-Colonel, <i>as Lieut.-Colonel</i> . .	0	8	0	146	0	0		
The Major ( <i>who has no troop</i> ), for him- self, horses, and servants . . . . . }	1	0	0	365	0	0		
Adjutant . . . . .	0	5	0	91	5	0		
Chaplain . . . . .	0	6	8	121	13	4		
Chirurgeon iv <sup>s</sup> per day, and j horse to } carry his chest, ij <sup>s</sup> per day }	0	6	0	109	10	0		
A Kettle-Drummer to the Colonel's troop	0	3	0	54	15	0		
	3	0	8	1107	3	4		
THE COLONEL'S TROOP.								
The Colonel, <i>as Captain</i> , x <sup>s</sup> per day, and } ij horses, each ij <sup>s</sup> per day }	0	14	0	255	10	0		
Lieutenant vi <sup>s</sup> , per day and ij horses each ij <sup>s</sup>	0	10	0	182	10	0		
Cornett v <sup>s</sup> , and ij horses each ij . .	0	9	0	164	5	0		
Quarter-Master iv <sup>s</sup> , and j horse ij <sup>s</sup> . .	0	6	0	109	10	0		
Three Corporalls, each at ij <sup>s</sup> per day .	0	9	0	164	5	0		
Two Trumpeters, each at ij <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup> per day	0	5	4	97	6	8		
Forty Private Soldiers, at ij <sup>s</sup> vi <sup>d</sup> per day	5	0	0	1825	0	0		
	7	13	4	2798	6	8		
FIVE TROOPS MORE, of the same num- bers, and at the same rates of pay as the Colonel's troop . . . . . }	38	6	8	13,991	13	4		
TOTAL FOR THIS REGIMENT . .	49	0	8	17,897	3	4		



After leaving Oxfordshire in February, 1686, 1686 the regiment was stationed in London, and quartered in the vicinity of Holborn and Piccadilly; from whence it proceeded in the following month to Oxford, Abingdon, and Woodstock. In June it was removed to the vicinity of Hounslow; on the 22nd of that month it joined the camp on Hounslow Heath, and taking its post on the left of the first brigade of horse, commanded by Brigadier-General Sir John Lanier, formed part of the magnificent army which occasioned so much alarm in the kingdom.\* The King is stated to have spent much of his time at Hounslow, endeavouring to bring his fine and gallant army into a high state of discipline. His Majesty had a marquee and a temporary chapel erected on the Heath, in rear of the left regiment of horse; and the General Officers had their tents in rear of the King's. The troops were exercised in mock sieges, battles, and all the operations of a campaign; and the splendid spectacles exhibited on the Heath were occasionally witnessed by the Queen, the Princess Anne, and the Ladies of the Court. On the 30th of June, twelve thousand men, with a numerous artillery, performed their various evolutions in presence of the King and Queen, and an immense crowd of spectators; and their Majesties afterwards dined on the Heath.

In July a detachment of the Earl of Peterborough's Regiment of Horse marched to Liver-

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\* A list of the troops encamped on the Heath, with several curious particulars respecting them, may be seen in the Antiquarian Repertory.



1686 pool to convey the monies collected by the officers of excise at that port, from thence to London. On the 6th of August the regiment left the camp, and returned to its former quarters at Oxford and Woodstock. And on the 16th of that month a squadron marched to Salisbury, to form a guard for the King, when his Majesty visited that city.

The following officers were at this period holding commissions in the regiment:—

HENRY, EARL OF PETERBOROUGH	Colonel.
SIR JOHN TALBOT . . . . .	Lieut.-Colonel.
JOHN CHITHAM . . . . .	Major.
JOHN LLOYD	} . . Captains.
HENRY O'CONNER	
SIR MICHAEL WENTWORTH	
HENRY LAWSON	
WILLIAM BARLOW	} . . Lieutenants.
WILLIAM SCOTT	
FERDINAND KELLY	
GILBERT TALBOT	
WALTERS MILD MAY	
JOHN CHITHAM	
SAMUEL YATCHES	} . . Cornets.
THOMAS LLOYD	
FRANCIS LENNARD	
ORATIO WALPOOL	
FRANCIS NORRIS	
WILLIAM BELL	
MICHAEL POULTON . . . . .	Chaplain.
WILLIAM POGSTON . . . . .	Adjutant.
THOROUGHGOOD MEATYS . . . .	Chirurgeon.

1687 The regiment was again encamped on Hounslow Heath, in June, 1687; where it continued









Third Horse, 1687. Constituted Second Dragoon Guards, 1746.



until the 3rd of August, and afterwards proceeded to its former quarters at Oxford and its vicinity.

The King being a zealous Roman Catholic, and purposing to make his army subservient to his designs against the constitution and established religion of the country, discovered, with manifest chagrin, that a deep-rooted hatred to Popery was cherished in the breasts of most of the officers and soldiers: His Majesty, therefore, resolved to remodel the different regiments, by dismissing from his service men of Protestant principles, and replacing them with Papists. This proceeding met with much opposition; but the Earl of Peterborough having become reconciled to the Church of Rome, a considerable number of changes took place in his regiment of horse. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir John Talbot, having been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 9th Horse, now 6th Dragoon Guards, Major Chitham was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain O'Conner Major. Sir Michael Wentworth was replaced by James Earl of Castlehaven; Lieutenant Scott, by Edmund Riley; Cornet Yatches, by George Carpenter; Cornet Lennard, by John Wiltshire; and Cornet Norris, by Count Ercole Antonia Gavemberti. Notwithstanding the changes which took place, the greater part of the regiment appears to have been composed of men of steady principles, and firmly attached to the constitution and established religion of their country.

In the middle of July, 1688, the several troops of the THIRD HORSE marched out of quarters,



1688 and were again encamped on Hounslow Heath;\* from whence they proceeded (8th August) to Northampton and Wellingborough, and on the 25th of October, to Colchester; which was the head-quarters of a division of the army commanded by Major-General Sir John Lanier.

Three years had scarcely elapsed since the formation of the regiment, before it was subjected to a severe test, by its loyalty to its Sovereign and its fidelity to the best interests of the country becoming opposed to each other; and on this trying occasion we find its honour preserved untarnished. The Prince of Orange, in compliance with an invitation from many of the English nobility, was preparing a powerful armament for a descent upon England in support of the Protestant Religion, and King James, uncertain where the Prince would land, had his forces kept in constant readiness to march at a moment's notice; at the same

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\* The following curious document received by the Colonel while the Regiment was in quarters, refers to an event which produced much excitement in the Kingdom; the infant alluded to being afterwards known as the Pretender.

*Whitehall 10th June, 1688.*

'My Lord,

'It having pleased Almighty God, about ten of the clock this morning, to bless His Majesty and His Royal Consort the Queen with the birth of a son, and His Majesty's kingdoms and dominions with a Prince, His Majesty has commanded me to signify the same to you, that upon notice give of it by you to the several troops of the regiment under your command, they may join in the public thanksgiving to be observed in these parts on the 1st of July next, and give such other demonstrations of their joy, for so great a blessing, as you shall judge fit on this occasion.

'I am, &c.,

WILLIAM BLATHWAYTE.

'To the Earl of Peterborough,  
'Colonel of one of His Majesty's Regiments of Horse.'

*War-Office Letter Book.*



time the establishment of the **THIRD HORSE** was 1688 augmented to 50 men per troop. In the beginning of November the regiment with a number of other corps in which the King placed the greatest confidence, were stationed in London.\* But when information was received that the Prince had landed at Torbay, this regiment was ordered to march to the west. Before leaving London, the men deposited their defensive *Armour* in the Tower; the King, however, gave the officers permission to continue to wear their *Cuirasses* if they chose to do so.† The regiment left London on the 8th of November, for Marlborough, and subsequently proceeded to Salisbury; where it was reviewed on the 21st of that month by the King.

The fidelity of the army to the national cause was now manifest: the defection of several corps and of many of the principal officers of the King's army; the retreat of the troops towards the metropolis; the flight of the King to France; and the accession of William and Mary to the throne, are important

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\* JAMES R.

Our will and pleasure is, that the forces hereafter mentioned be quartered as followeth:

The Earl of Peterborough's Horse	}	In the precincts of
The Scots Foot Guards		Holborn.
The Earl of Arran's Horse	}	Clerkenwell and
Colonel Wachop's Foot		adjacents.
Colonel Hamilton's Horse	}	Spital Fields and
Colonel Buchan's Foot		Tower Hamlets.
Troop of Scots Guards	}	Westminster, Tower Hamlets, and Mi- nories.
Royal Regiment of Scots Horse		
Queen's Regiment of Dragoons		
Princess Anne's Dragoons		
Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons	}	Southwark, Lambeth, and Rotherhithe.
Holland Regiment of Foot		
Lord Forbes's Regiment of Foot.		

*Marching Orders—War Office.*

† War Office Records.



1688 events in the history of the kingdom, and form the commencement of a new era in its annals. The **THIRD HORSE** remained faithful to King James until he abandoned the throne; their services were then transferred to their new Sovereign; and the Earl of Peterborough was succeeded in the Colonelcy by the Honourable Edward Villiers, eldest son of Lord Viscount Grandison, from the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the first troop of Life Guards.

1689 The regiment was quartered at Bedford, from whence it marched, on the 8th of January 1689, to Shrewsbury. All the Papists having been dismissed the army, the vacancies occasioned in the regiments of horse were completed by drafts from regiments raised in 1688, which were now ordered to be disbanded; and **COLONEL VILLIERS'S** regiment received two entire troops from Viscount Brandon's regiment of horse, and fifty men from Colonel Slingsby's.

In April the regiment was directed to march to Morpeth, on account of the resistance made to the authority of King William in Scotland, but it was shortly afterwards ordered to halt at Ripon, in Yorkshire; it was subsequently encamped near Whitehaven, and during the summer it returned to the south of England.

The Roman Catholics in Ireland had taken arms in favour of King James; and his arrival in that country, with troops from France, had induced nearly the whole population to acknowledge his authority. A considerable augmentation was immediately ordered to the English army; and ten thousand men were placed under the command of the Duke of Schomberg, and embarked



for Ireland. After its return from the north of 1689 England, COLONEL VILLIERS's regiment of horse was ordered to proceed to Ireland: it accordingly embarked at Highlake, in Cheshire, on the 2nd of September;\* and in the middle of that month joined the army at its fortified camp near Dundalk.† The Colonel of the regiment was now advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General, and appointed to the command of all the horse. While in this camp the army suffered much from disease, produced by heavy rains and privations. Forage had also become scarce, which occasioned the march of the regiment from the camp, on the 16th of October, into quarters at Carlingford and its vicinity.

During the winter, all the regiments of cavalry appear to have had frequent encounters with the armed partisans of the enemy. The country had been laid waste by the Irish army, which caused the English foraging parties to have to proceed a considerable distance, when they were frequently waylaid by the Rapparees. These were armed Roman Catholic peasantry: they knew all the bye-paths, tracts, bogs, and woods, and, having ascertained the direction in which the English parties had proceeded, they would conceal themselves until a favourable opportunity offered, when two or three hundred armed men would suddenly appear to put their designs in execution; and if discovered and attacked, they instantly dispersed, so that it was

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\* London Gazette.

† Story, in his History of the Campaigns in Ireland, states, that the regiment suffered much from severe weather at sea, and lost 104 horses on the passage.



1689 difficult for the English troops to come to a close engagement with them. These Rapparees killed a number of men privately,—stole horses, and frequently intercepted supplies of provision.

1690 In the spring of 1690, COLONEL VILLIERS'S HORSE formed part of the force engaged in the siege of *Charlemont*,\* which surrendered on the 12th of May; and in June, the regiment having received a remount of 70 men and horses from England,† joined the forces commanded by King William in person, near Dundalk. On the 30th of June, the army passed Ardee, and encamped on the banks of the *Boyne*; the passage of which river the enemy was prepared to dispute. On the following morning the army forded the river and attacked the enemy's position with great bravery; and in this, their first general engagement, the THIRD HORSE were conspicuous for their gallant bearing, and they gave presage of future honour, by fording the river under the eye of their Sovereign and advancing with great spirit to the charge. After a sharp contest the Irish were defeated. King James fled to Dublin on the

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\* Story gives a humorous description of the governor of Charlemont. When the place was summoned, he returned for answer, '*Tell the General (from Teague O'Regan) that he's an old knave, and by St. Patrick he shall not have the town at all.*' When the garrison marched out, old Teague, the governor, was mounted on an old stone-horse, and he very lame, with scratches, spavin, and ringbone; but withal so vicious, that he fell a squealing and kicking when anybody came near him. Teague himself had a great bunch upon his back, a plain red coat, an old weather-beaten wig hanging down at full length, a little narrow white beaver hat cocked up on one side, a yellow cravat, his boots with a thousand wrinkles in them, and though it was a very hot day, yet he had a great muff hanging about him; and, to crown all, he was almost tipsy.—*Story's History.*

† War Office Records.



same evening, and shortly afterwards returned to 1690 France.

King William, having received advice of the enemy's departure from Dublin, sent the Duke of Ormond with a thousand horsemen to take charge of the city, and the THIRD (or Colonel Villiers's regiment) formed a part of this force.

Four troops of the regiment were afterwards engaged in the siege of *Limerick*; at the same time the other two troops were at Dublin, in charge of the heavy artillery and ammunition, which was ordered to join the army. The train, attended by the two troops of this regiment, and a few musqueteers, left Dublin in the early part of August, and on Sunday the 10th of that month they were at Cashel. On Monday they marched a short distance beyond *Cullen*, and halted near a little ruinous castle called Ballenedy, seven miles from the King's camp. It was a fine summer's day; and all was peaceful and quiet around. The guns were arranged on a little plat of green ground, with several mounds on one side, and the old castle on the other. The men set up their tents, and as no danger was apprehended, the horses were turned loose in a field to graze; while the troopers, except a guard over the guns, reclined themselves in their tents, and many of them fell asleep. From this state of repose they were suddenly aroused by the attack of a body of the enemy's cavalry under Brigadier-General Sarsfield.\* Lieutenant Ball with a few troopers

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\* Patrick Sarsfield was a man of amazing stature, void of sense, very good-natured, and very brave. He served as ensign in France in the regiment of Monmouth; and had been a Lieutenant of the



1690 offered some resistance; but they were soon overpowered and sabred on the spot, together with several sutlers and country-people who were barbarously murdered by the Irish while taking provision to the camp. The enemy having collected the ammunition-waggon and guns into a heap, set fire to them, and made a precipitate retreat. Brigadier-Generals Sir John Lanier and Villiers were despatched with detachments of horse from the camp, to intercept the retreat of General Sarsfield, but he escaped by way of Athlone.

The siege of Limerick was raised on the 30th of August. Shortly afterwards, the Earl of Marlborough arrived from England with 5,000 men, and reduced *Cork*; at the same time Brigadier-General Villiers, with his own regiment of horse and some other forces, invested *Kinsale*, which surrendered on the 15th of October. The regiment afterwards went into quarters, and during the winter and following spring, detached parties had frequent conflicts with the bands of armed Roman Catholic peasantry.

1691 In the early part of March, 1691, a detachment of the regiment commanded by Captain Carpenter\* was sent out to scour the country and drive in the enemy's marauding parties, which service he performed with spirit and success,

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Life Guards in England. When King James went to Ireland, he gave Sarsfield a regiment, and made him Brigadier. The affair of the convoy elated him so much, that he thought himself the greatest General in the world. James afterwards created him Earl of Lucan. The King of France made him a Major-General. He served with the French army in Flanders, and was killed at the battle of Landen.—*Memoirs of the Duke of Berwick*.

\* Afterwards Lord Carpenter, who was Colonel of the 3rd Dragoons nearly thirty years.



and several prisoners were captured. A few 1691 days afterwards, a party of the regiment displayed a degree of valour seldom equalled in the annals of war. The particulars of this affair are as follows :

A remount of fine horses for the regiment had recently arrived from England, and was at *Capperquin*, in the county of Waterford, where two troops were stationed ; and on the 15th of March, when nearly all the men were out foraging, it was ascertained that a hundred men of the enemy were advancing to carry off the horses. Lieutenant Spicer, Cornet Collins, and twelve troopers—all daring spirits—instantly mounted their horses, and advanced to meet the enemy, whom they encountered about a mile from the village ; and this party of only fourteen rushed sword in hand upon the hundred Irish, whom they routed and chased into a wood. At this moment eighteen more men of the regiment came galloping to the scene of conflict. Part of the detachment then dismounted, and dashing into the wood, shot or sabred forty of the enemy, and made a Captain and seven soldiers prisoners :—‘ Which ’ (says the *London Gazette*, from whence this account is taken) ‘ was done without the loss of one man on our side.’

Another party of 80 men of the regiment with 140 Dragoons and Militia foot, marched out of quarters on the evening of the 19th of April, commanded by Major Kirk, and passing secretly across the country for several miles, surprised a party of the enemy at daybreak at *Macroom*, in the county of Cork, and after a chase of several hours amongst the bogs and woods, killed twenty



1691 of the Irish, took five prisoners, and captured several horses and oxen.\*

This year the English troops in Ireland were commanded by General de Ginkell, the French and Irish by General St. Ruth; and both armies took the field in May. In June the THIRD HORSE, or Villiers's regiment, was employed in the siege of *Athlone*, which was taken by storm on the 30th of that month; and the regiment had its Lieutenant-Colonel, James Kirk, killed by a cannon ball.†

On the 12th of July the army attacked the enemy in their position near *Aghrim*. In the line of battle the regiment was posted on the left of the first brigade of horse, which was commanded by its Colonel.‡ The enemy occupied a particularly strong position; and the attack was rendered difficult by bogs, hills, and other obstacles extending along the front. These difficulties were, however, overcome by the distinguished bravery and perseverance of the English horse, which even excited the admiration of St. Ruth, while at the same time it produced the overthrow of his troops. In this action the regiment had another opportunity of distinguishing itself; and the noble charge it made against the Irish infantry, which it overthrew and cut to pieces, contributed materially to the success of the day. About eight in the evening the enemy's reserve was led forward by St. Ruth in person, when that commander was killed by a cannon

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\* London Gazette, No. 2658, and Story's History.

† Story's History of the War in Ireland, and London Gazette.

‡ This Brigade consisted of the regiments of Oxford, Langston, Ruvigny, and Villiers.—*Story*.



ball ;—the Irish then threw down their arms 1691 and fled—closely followed by the victorious English horsemen until the darkness of the night put an end to the pursuit.

The loss of the Third Horse in this engagement was one Captain, two Lieutenants, and one Cornet, with twenty-six troopers killed :—and one Captain, one Lieutenant, and twenty-two men wounded ; also 41 horses killed and wounded.

The remains of the Irish army took refuge in *Limerick*, where they resolved to make a final stand, in hope of receiving succours from France ; but the place being closely invested, and no assistance arriving, the siege was terminated on the 25th of September by the celebrated treaty, which granted indemnity to the Roman Catholics, and extinguished the power of James in Ireland. After taking part in the siege of *Limerick*, the regiment marched into quarters, where it remained during the winter.

In the following spring, it was ordered to re- 1692 turn to England, and having landed at Barnstaple on the 8th of April, 1692, marched from thence to Salisbury, and in June to Devizes, Chippenham, and Shaftesbury. The Revolution had, in some degree, deranged the state of society in England. Many men who had been suddenly called from their mechanical and rural employments to appear in arms, did not, when dismissed the service, resume their former occupations with the same cheerful industry as heretofore, but attempted to supply their wants by depredation :—hence robberies on the highway became so frequent as to occasion extraordinary measures for



1692 their suppression, and, there being no organized police in the country, the regiments of horse were directed to patrol the highways. For this service the Third Horse were ordered into quarters in the immediate vicinity of London, and directed to patrol the great eastern and western roads from the metropolis; and their attention was particularly directed to the neighbourhood of Hounslow Heath, and Blackheath\*—two noted resorts for highwaymen at this period.

1693 From these services they were, however, relieved in the following year by a regiment of Dutch Horse then in England; and having furnished a relay of escorts to attend the King to Harwich, where His Majesty embarked for Holland,† they received an order to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on foreign service. This order was, however, countermanded in consequence of Louis XIV. having assembled an army near the coast of France for the purpose of making a descent upon England to replace King James on the Throne, and the services of the regiment were expected to be required in England. But the victory gained by the Fleet off La Hogue, dispelled the alarm of foreign invasion: and the Third Horse passed the winter in quarters at Birmingham, Coventry, and Northampton.

1694 While in these quarters the Colonel of the regiment died, and on the 19th of January, 1694, His Majesty conferred the vacant commission on Bri-

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\* Marching Orders, War-Office.

† The strength of the King's travelling escort was, at this period, an Officer and 27 men.—*War-Office Records.*



gadier-General Richard Leveson from the Third 1694 Dragoons. In the middle of March the Third Horse and Third Dragoons proceeded into quarters near the metropolis, and on the 26th of that month His Majesty reviewed these two distinguished regiments in Hyde Park, and expressed his high approbation of their appearance and discipline.

The services of the Third Horse were now directed to be transferred to the seat of war; and, having embarked in transports on the river Thames on the 28th of March, the regiment landed at Williamstadt, in North Brabant, in the early part of the following month. After several marches it was encamped with the army at Mont St. André (near the ground where the celebrated battle of Ramilies was fought in 1706). Here a magnificent army, composed of the troops of several nations, commanded by King William in person, was spread over a wide tract of ground, displaying in its extended encampment all the pomp and splendour of war. The Third Horse were formed in brigade with the regiments of Wood, Wyndham, and Galway,\* commanded by Brigadier-General Leveson. During the summer they were employed in manœuvring and skirmishing on the rich plains of the Netherlands, which were, however, for the most part, uncultivated, owing to that unfortunate country having so long been the seat of war. In the autumn the Third Horse formed part of the covering army

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\* Wood's, now 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Wyndham's, now 6th Dragoon Guards.

Galway's, formerly Ruvigny's, a regiment of French Protestants in the English service,—afterwards disbanded



1694 during the siege of *Huy*, and after the capture of that town, they marched into convenient quarters in Ghent, where they passed the winter.

1695 From these quarters thirty men per troop were suddenly called out in the early part of April 1695, on account of some new works the enemy were making to cover the frontiers of their recently conquered Flemish territory; but after a reconnoissance, the men returned to their quarters. In May the regiment was again in the field, and towards the end of that month it was encamped with the army at Arseel, where it was formed in brigade with the same regiments as in the preceding year.

King William, by skilful manœuvring, drew the enemy to the Flanders side of their line of entrenchments, and afterwards invested *Namur*. The Third Horse was one of the first corps which appeared before the town; but when the siege was formed, the regiment, with several other corps, was detached to the plains between Charleroi and Mons; and subsequently took part in several manœuvres which had for their object the protection of the besieging force from the attacks of the enemy. In the beginning of August it was encamped at the village of Waterloo, and subsequently in the immediate vicinity of *Namur*, where two powerful armies, of about 100,000 men each, manœuvred and skirmished with the view—one to prevent, and the other to secure, the capture of this stupendous fortress:—the British and their allies were, however, triumphant; the place was taken, and the Third Horse returned to their former quarters at Ghent.



During the campaign of 1696, the regiment 1696 served with the army of Flanders, commanded by the Prince of Vaudemont; and was engaged in defensive operations for the preservation of Ghent, Bruges, and the maritime towns of Flanders, which were menaced by the enemy; while the main army, commanded by King William, was engaged in operations in Brabant. When His Majesty passed through Flanders, he reviewed the regiment near Ghent, and, according to the journals of that period, its complete and warlike appearance elicited the King's approbation. It passed the greatest part of the summer encamped on the banks of the canal between Ghent and Bruges; the enemy was encamped on the opposite side of the canal;—occasional skirmishes took place, but no general engagement occurred; and on the 4th of October the regiment marched into the same quarters which it occupied the two preceding winters.

It was ordered to serve the succeeding cam- 1697  
paign with the Brabant army: and leaving Ghent in the early part of May, 1697, directed its march to the Scheldt, which river it passed at Dendermond on the 14th of that month, and on the 16th was encamped at St. Quintin Linneck. The army was again employed in manœuvring; and on the 8th of June, a squadron of the regiment sent out from the camp at *Promelles* to cover a foraging party, encountered 60 of the enemy's carabiniers and 40 dragoons, when a sharp fight ensued, in which the British horsemen proved victorious:—20 Frenchmen fell in the combat,



1697 and a Captain, two Lieutenants, and 40 men were made prisoners.\*

The Third Horse were subsequently encamped with the army before Brussels, from whence they were detached to Wavre. At length hostilities were terminated by the treaty of Ryswick; and on the restoration of peace the regiment was ordered to return to England; where it arrived towards the end of November, and was ordered to occupy quarters in Yorkshire.

1698 It had, however, only been in England about two months when it was ordered to embark at Liverpool for Ireland, and arriving in that country in the early part of March, 1698, it was employed in the duties at Dublin.

1699 In the following year the death of its Colonel, Lieutenant-General Leveson, occurred, and he was succeeded by Daniel Harvey, from the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the second troop (now Second Regiment) of Life-Guards, by commission dated the 25th of March, 1699.

1701 The regiment remained in Ireland until the ambitious policy of Louis XIV. of France had re-kindled the flame of war in Europe, by placing his grandson Philip, Duke of Anjou, on the throne of Spain, in violation of previous treaties. The

1702 war commenced in 1702, and in the following

1703 year Queen Anne resolved to support the pretensions of Archduke Charles of Austria, to the Spanish Crown; when a British force was prepared to accompany the Archduke to Portugal,

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\* London Gazette, &c.



and the Third Horse was selected for this service. 1703 The King of Portugal had undertaken to provide horses of a superior description for the British cavalry, the regiment, therefore, transferred its horses to other corps, and embarked from Ireland in September, 1703; but the fleet not being ready for sea, the regiment landed on the Isle of Wight, and went into quarters for a few weeks. In November it was again embarked, but was so long detained by contrary winds and other causes, that the transports did not arrive at Lisbon until the early part of March, 1704; and when the troops 1704 were landed,\* the Portuguese authorities produced horses for the English cavalry of so inferior a description that the officers rejected the greater part of them, and at the end of March only twenty men per troop of the Third Horse were mounted.† This inconvenience appears to have been occasioned by the negligence of the Portuguese Government in not providing horses until after the French Ambassador had, with great industry

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\* List of British troops sent to Portugal in 1704 :—

The Duke of Schomberg, Commander-in-Chief.

Major-General Harvey, commanding the Cavalry.

Major-General Lord Portmore } Commanding Infantry

Major-General Wyndham } Brigades.

*Regiments.*

Horse—Major-General Harvey's, now 2nd Dragoon Guards.

Dragoons—The Royal Regiment „ 1st Royal Dragoons.

Foot—Queen Dowager's „ 2nd Foot.

„ Stewart's „ 9th „

„ Stanhope's „ 11th „

„ Barrymore's „ 13th „

„ Blood's „ 17th „

„ Duncanson's „ 33rd „

„ Brudenel's } afterwards disbanded.

„ Mountjoy's }

Also 4000 Dutch.

*War in Spain—Embarkations.*

† ' Present State of Europe.'



1704 and perseverance, purchased the greater part of the horses fit for cavalry service, and forwarded them to Spain.

The dismounted men of the Third Horse were marched to Abrantes in the beginning of April to await the arrival of horses; at the same time the mounted men\* proceeded to the Alentejo, and encamped in one of the pleasant plains on the banks of the Tarra, near Estremos. But a misunderstanding between the Duke of Schomberg and the Portuguese Generals retarded the necessary preparations for opening the campaign so far, that the Duke of Berwick (who was then in the service of France) invaded Portugal with a French and Spanish force before the allies were prepared to commence operations, and the services of the Third Horse in the early part of the campaign were limited to defensive operations and a successful incursion into the Spanish territory. During the summer the Earl of Galway arrived in Portugal to take the command of the British troops, and the Portuguese being alarmed at the Duke of Berwick's success, some extraordinary measures appear to have been adopted to procure horses for the British cavalry, † at the same time

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\* 'A hundred and twenty of Harvey's, and Rhoo's (Dutch) Horse marched towards the frontiers, and were followed on the 17th of April by the like number of the Dragoons.'

*Present State of Europe.*

† 'Major-General Harvey having received orders to take by force all the horses that he should have occasion for to remount his regiment, upon paying a reasonable price for the same, has been so diligent therein, that he has procured a sufficient number, and has marched for the army. The Dragoons of My Lord Raby are likewise on their march, so that no troops remain at Abrantes, but the remains of the regiments of Stewart and Stanhope.'

*'Present State of Europe.'*



some additional corps arrived from England, and 1704 the army took the field for offensive operations. The Third Horse were now fit for active service, and tolerably well mounted;—they advanced up the country with the view of invading Castile; but having crossed the frontiers of Portugal and arrived at the banks of the Agueda, near Ciudad Rodrigo, the enemy appeared on the opposite side of the river in such force that, after some manœuvring, the design was laid aside, when the regiment marched back to Portugal, and went into village cantonments.

Having passed the winter in the Alentejo, the 1705 regiment assembled from its quarters in the middle of April, 1705, and on the 24th of that month joined the army at Estremos; from whence it advanced into Spanish Estremadura, and formed part of the force which invested *Valenciu de Alcantara*, which was taken by storm on the 8th of May. The regiment was subsequently employed in covering the siege of *Albuquerque*, and after the surrender of that place on the 22nd of May, it was encamped with the army on the left of the river *Chevora*. On the 27th of May fifty of the enemy's cavalry attacked an English foraging party and captured several mules, when thirty-nine men of the regiment galloped out of the camp, attacked and routed the French horsemen, retook the mules, and made one prisoner.\*

Having crossed the Guadiana in the autumn, the regiment was engaged in the siege of *Badajos*, in which the Earl of Galway lost his hand from

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\* Annals of Queen Anne.



1705 a cannon shot, and the army not being of sufficient numbers to invest the place, the enemy succeeded on the 14th of October in throwing in a relief. On the same day the Third Horse, having crossed the Guadiana, were led forward by Lieutenant-General Wyndham to attack some Spanish squadrons posted near the *Chevora*, and by a spirited charge the enemy was routed and chased across the river. The siege was afterwards raised, when the regiment returned to Portugal, and went into cantonments in villages along the frontiers.

1706 In February 1706 several detachments made successful incursions into the Spanish territory. After some manœuvring, the regiment crossed the Selor, and on the 7th of April advanced with the army to *Brocas*, to attack the enemy's forces at that place, commanded by the Duke of Berwick; but as the advance-guard, winding round the mountains, entered the plain in front of the town, the enemy retired along the woody defiles between that place and Carcares. Some skirmishing occurred;—the Portuguese squadrons in advance were repulsed; but the Third Horse, with some Dutch dragoons and Biera cavalry, emerging at the moment from a thick part of the wood, charged the enemy with signal gallantry, and captured eighty prisoners, amongst whom were Major-General Don Diego Monroy, and the Conde de Vanilleros. After chasing the enemy through the forest, the regiment returned to *Brocas*, and passed the night in the town.\*

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\* London Gazette, Annals of Queen Anne, &c.



From Brocas the Third Horse marched with 1706 the army to *Alcantara*, a town situate on a rock near the Tagus in Spanish Estremadura; and after the capture of this place, proceeded to the fertile and romantic valley of the Xerte, near Plasencia; from whence they advanced on the 1st of May, and drove the enemy from his position on the banks of the Tietar, and subsequently sent forward a detachment to destroy the bridge of Almaraz. At the same time the Earl of Galway was desirous of advancing on Madrid; but in the midst of this success the Portuguese generals refused to advance any farther from their own country; when the army, changing its route, proceeded to the province of Leon, and besieged *Ciudad Rodrigo*, which surrendered on the 26th of May.

During this period the enemy was besieging Barcelona (which had been captured in 1705 by the Earl of Peterborough), and, upon receiving information that the siege was raised, the Portuguese consented to advance on the Spanish capital. The army accordingly commenced this important movement on the 3rd of June,—proceeding by Salamanca, through the pass of the Guadarrama mountains to Madrid, where the Third Horse, forming part of the force in advance, arrived on the 24th of June;—the enemy retiring in confusion, and the remainder of the allied army arriving on the 27th, the whole encamped in the vicinity of that city; at the same time the Spaniards came in such crowds to the camp with music and dancing, that the scene resembled more an assemblage of troops for spectacle, and review



1706 on a festive or gala day, than the camp of an hostile army of foreigners. Eventually, Archduke Charles of Austria was proclaimed King of Spain, with the usual solemnities.

While the tide of success thus flowed with a bright and powerful stream, King Charles, led by pernicious councils, made unnecessary delays in his journey to the capital, which occasioned his friends to become discouraged; at the same time the partizans of Philip of Anjou took up arms, and the French troops returning from Catalonia by way of France, joined the Duke of Berwick, who was soon in a condition to assume offensive operations, and the communication of the allies with Portugal was cut off. The King eventually arrived; but the favourable moment had passed away, and the fortune of war was now in favour of his opponent; the army after quitting Madrid proceeded to Guadalaxara, and afterwards to the vicinity of Chinchon in the province of Toledo, where it halted a month. But, unable, under the change of circumstances, to maintain this forward position, the troops retired across the Tagus at Fuente Duennas,—thence proceeding through the fine champaign country of La Mancha, afterwards passed the Xucar and went into cantonments in Valencia—extending their quarters from Denia on the Mediterranean, to Requena, in the province of Cuenca. Thus the regiment made, as it were, the tour of Spain in one campaign; commencing at Badajos, and after traversing the two Castiles, finishing in Valencia and Murcia, at the distance of 150 leagues from the place where it began operations.

Having passed the winter in quiet and convenient



cantonments amongst the peasantry of Valencia, 1707 the Third Horse again took the field with the army in the early part of April 1707, and, after driving some of the enemy's detachments further into Castile, were encamped on the fruitful plain at the foot of the mountains near Villena in Murcia: at the same time the united French and Spanish forces, commanded by the Duke of Berwick, advanced to *Almanza*, where the allies, though inferior in numbers, particularly in cavalry, resolved to attack him. Accordingly, on the 25th of April the army was put in motion, and after marching a distance of fifteen miles through a rugged and difficult country, the troops arrived, faint and fatigued, on the plain in front of the enemy, and, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the engagement commenced under circumstances particularly unfavourable. Soon after the battle began, the Portuguese cavalry on the right galloped out of the field and never returned; yet the British and Dutch contested the ground with singular intrepidity; and the Third, or Harvey's Horse, after being under fire for some time, were directed to attack two French regiments of foot.\* Lieutenant-Colonel Roper led the regiment to the charge, and the daring squadrons rushed forward with a spirit and power which broke through the enemy's ranks with a terrible clamour and confusion, while the gallant troopers cut down the

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\* 'Two French regiments being far advanced, the Lord Tyrav-  
' ley ordered Colonel Roper, who commanded Major-General  
' Harvey's Horse, to attack them, which was done with so much  
' vigour, that they broke through them, and made them beg for  
' quarter, before the enemy's cavalry could come to their assistance.'



1707 infantry with their broad swords, until the Frenchmen begged for quarter. The enemy brought forward fresh troops. The fight was hot, and Lieutenant-Colonel Roper, with many other brave and daring spirits, fell nobly in the conflict; yet eventually the allies were obliged to quit the field; and the cavalry retreated to Alcira. But several regiments of infantry were dispersed or captured during the action, and the remainder, after retreating to the hills of Caudet, were, on the following day, surrounded, and made prisoners. Thus terminated this unfortunate day, in which, the Third Horse had, besides their Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Nicholson, and Lieutenant Bridger killed; and Lieutenant Gee, Cornet Broughton, and Quartermaster Sonden wounded and taken prisoners: but no record appears to have been preserved of the number of private men killed and wounded.

The regiment was employed during the remainder of the year in defensive operations, and by skilful manœuvring and indefatigable industry, the principality of Catalonia was preserved from the power of the enemy: and the campaign proved less disastrous upon the whole than might have been expected after the unfortunate defeat at Almanza.

1708 During the winter every means were used to replace the losses, and in the spring of 1708, when the army took the field, the excellent condition of the regiment excited much admiration.\* It was

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\* \* The Regiment of Horse of General Harvey is certainly one of the finest regiments that ever was seen, and the worst horse they have is worth fifty pistoles. The Count de Noyelles, (Commander-in-Chief in Catalonia) who some few days before his death



encamped a short time in a valley near Monblanco, 1708 and afterwards on the fertile plain near Cervera, 30 miles from Tarragona; at the same time the enemy was encamped at Agramont and Ponze. The war in Spain was not conducted with vigour; the allies remained on the defensive; and the services of the Third Horse appear to have been limited to a few skirmishes amongst the mountain defiles of Catalonia: in the autumn they proceeded into village cantonments.

When the season for military operations again 1709 arrived in the spring of 1709, the army was too weak for any important undertaking. During the summer the regiment was encamped on the banks of the Segre; and, having forded the river on the 26th of August, it advanced through a fertile country to *Balaguer*, and formed part of the army which besieged and took that town, and also *Ager*, a place twelve miles from Balaguer. While engaged in these operations, King Philip placed himself at the head of the French and Spanish forces, and advanced to attack the allies; but his menacing manœuvres ended in some slight skirmishing; and after placing garrisons in the captured towns, the army repassed the river, and the Third Horse went into quarters.

The campaign of 1710 was distinguished by 1710 greater activity.

The two claimants to the throne of Spain took

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‘reviewed that regiment, was so well pleased with it, that he returned thanks to Colonel Goring, who commands it, and to the rest of the officers, and told them, that in his letter to the Duke of Marlborough, he would take a particular notice of the good condition wherein he had found it.’

‘*Present State of Europe*,’ vol. xix. p. 225.



1710 the field in person : King Charles placing himself at the head of the English, Dutch, Germans, and Portuguese ; and King Philip at the head of the French and Spaniards. The allies took the field in May, 1710 ; and encamped near *Balaguer*. On the 10th of June, King Charles reviewed the British troops, and expressed his admiration of their high condition, and martial appearance. The excellent condition of the Third Regiment of Horse appears to have attracted general admiration : Carlton, in his Memoirs, speaks of it in terms of commendation, and calls it " the completest of any regiment in the world."

The enemy having considerable advantage in point of numbers, the allies covered the approach to their camp with entrenchments, and batteries. On the 12th of June King Philip advanced with his whole army in order of battle ; but after reconnoitring the position of the allies, he retired, and encamped at Belcayre. On the following day he again advanced in order of battle, and came within half cannon-shot of the allies, but after the loss of about 300 men from the fire of the batteries, he again retreated : when Lieutenant-General Stanhope, who commanded the British troops in Spain, placed himself at the head of this regiment, and attacking the enemy's right wing in its retiring movement with great courage, threw several squadrons into disorder. On the following day the enemy encamped between Ibras and Barbens ; at the same time the allies passed the Segre, and encamped at Portella ; but returned to their former station a few days afterwards. On the 26th of July information was received that the enemy



had marched to Lerida; when the allies immediately proceeded in the direction of Alfaras, and Lieutenant-General Stanhope was sent forward with four regiments of cavalry to secure the pass through the heights in front of that place.

On the 27th of July the English advance-guard discovered nineteen of the enemy's squadrons, and some infantry on the march. Lieutenant-General Stanhope immediately took possession of the rising ground in his front, and awaited the arrival of the army: at the same time the enemy formed in order of battle, on an elevated site near *Almanara*. After the main body had arrived, Lieutenant-General Stanhope obtained permission of King Charles to attack the enemy, and advancing with ten squadrons, of which the Third Horse formed a part, he ascended the first rising ground, when he saw facing him a line of twenty-two squadrons, flanked on the right by a church which was occupied by a body of infantry; and behind them, a second line of twenty squadrons, with nine battalions in the centre. The British General then halted until he was joined by six additional squadrons, when, placing himself at the head of the right squadron of the Third Horse he led the whole forward to attack the enemy, whose first line advanced at the same time to meet him. It was a noble spectacle of war, and calculated to arouse a martial spirit even in the phlegmatic Spaniards. The ground was clear. The rays of the evening sun glanced upon the hostile squadrons as they advanced with eagerness for the combat, and shed a fiery lustre upon the polished arms and floating standards, as these martial ranks rushed upon each other with



1710 deadly fury. The enemy's best troops had come forward; the allies were of equal bravery; and the tremendous shock of the first onset was immediately succeeded by the clash of swords in fierce and deadly combat. Never did British troops display greater valour, and the enemy's left soon gave way before the superior prowess of their antagonists; but the centre and right, where King Philip's Life Guards were posted, made a gallant resistance; yet such was the astonishing resolution and bravery of the British horsemen, that the whole of the enemy's first line was routed in a few minutes. The pursuing squadrons giving them no respite, dashed forward, and attacked the enemy's second line with a fury and power which nothing could withstand. The whole of the enemy's cavalry was soon overthrown, and with their infantry, fled in disorder; while the darkness of the night augmented their terror and confusion, as the victorious troopers pouring down upon the rear, sabred the panic-struck fugitives amongst the defiles and rugged chasms in the mountains.

The loss of the enemy in this engagement was very great: that of the allies comparatively trifling. It was altogether an affair of cavalry; for the enemy was routed before the infantry could reach the scene of action. The English lost in this engagement Brigadier-General Earl Rochfort, Brigadier-General Count Nassau, Colonel Travers, Captain La Porte, Cornet Garson, Cornet Webb, one Quartermaster, and 73 men, killed; and Lieutenant-General Stanhope, Lieutenant-General Carpenter, Lieutenant-Colonel Bland, Captain Ravenel, Captain Willis, Captain



Moor, Captain Naizon, Lieutenant Mills, Lieu- 1710  
tenant Patterson, Lieutenant Jobber, Lieutenant  
Heron, Lieutenant Wood, Cornet Wildgoose,  
Cornet Du Case, one Quartermaster, and 113 men,  
wounded.\* King Charles expressed, in the  
strongest terms, his sense of the great bravery  
displayed by the British cavalry in this action.  
After returning from the pursuit, the troops en-  
camped on the ground in front of *Almanara*;  
the army afterwards marched towards the Cinca,  
and took several strong places in Arragon.

King Philip called in his detachments and  
retired. Both armies passed the Ebro on the  
19th of August; and on the following day the  
allies attacked the French and Spaniards in their  
position in front of *Saragossa*. The enemy was  
posted in an oblique line, with the Ebro on their  
left, and a steep hill on their right. The attack  
commenced about mid-day, and was made upon  
the whole front of the enemy's position, with great  
gallantry and resolution. For a short time the  
palm of victory was severely contested. The two

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\* The Envoy of Savoy, who was present at this engagement, made the following observations in his account of the action: 'It is certain they (the English cavalry) fought with great valour. The number of killed and wounded, in proportion to the troops engaged, shew how well the victory was at first disputed. Lieutenant-General Stanhope fought at the head of one of Harvey's squadrons, and had a personal encounter with one of the enemy's officers, supposed to be General Amenzega, who was found amongst the slain. The enemy threw away their arms, tents, and a great quantity of ammunition. Luckily for them there never was a darker night, which hindered our gaining such a victory as would have finished the war in Spain. As to prisoners, the fury with which we charged, and the little daylight we had, would not allow us to take many. We have taken the kettle-drums and standard of the Life Guards, and a standard of the regiment of Grenada.'



1710 Sovereigns of Spain were in the field ; their presence animated the soldiers to deeds of heroism, and the Third Horse had another opportunity of distinguishing themselves. For a short time they were spectators of the combat, while the roar of cannon and of musketry echoed in the mountains, and responded to the impetuous turmoil and clash of arms in the plain, the smoke of battle enshrouding the hostile legions, and waving in gloomy volumes over the scene of conflict ; and when the regiment was called upon to advance, the shock of its charging squadrons broke the enemy's half disordered ranks in pieces. Although the enemy had the advantage of numbers and position, the valour and fortitude of the allies overcame all difficulties, and after a deadly contest of two hours, gained a complete victory. The Walloon troops in the service of King Philip were the first that gave way ; eventually their whole army was overthrown, while the victors, following in hot pursuit, strewed the line of retreat with slain ; and captured 22 pieces of cannon, 72 standards and colours, a great quantity of ammunition, baggage, and the plate of King Philip ; whose army of 40 battalions and 60 squadrons was destroyed, excepting about 8000 men that escaped. Such was the bravery of the British, and their allies, in this action, that a complete victory was gained with the loss of not more than 2000 men.

The allies now marched in triumph direct upon the capital, which was again entered on the 21st of September by a detachment of British troops, who took possession of the principal posts in the city.

A separate body of Portugeze, and some Eng-



lish foot were at this period manœuvring on 1710 the frontiers of Portugal, and the junction of these troops with the main army at Madrid, was of the utmost importance, to enable the allies to enlarge the sphere of their operations. The success of the war, and the destiny of Spain, appeared to be suspended on the speedy arrival of these troops; but after the most pressing instances had been made, and every facility given for this union of the two armies, the Portuguese generals retreated, without any apparent cause, and sent their troops into winter quarters.

In the mean time the enemy collected the broken remains of his army, and united them with the forces in Estremadura; at the same time troops were ordered from all parts of France to proceed by forced marches to Spain, and in the beginning of November, King Philip was again at the head of an army superior in numbers to that of the allies, and had, in addition to his regular troops, numerous bands of mountaineers and armed peasantry already in the field. King Charles, therefore, consulted his own safety, and retired with a strong escort to Barcelona; and the main army having marched from Madrid, was closely pressed by the enemy in its retiring movements; at the same time the country people not only withheld supplies of provision and forage, but also availed themselves of every opportunity to attack the allies, and plunder their baggage. Thus exposed and harassed on every side, after the fatigues of a long campaign,—in a country hostile to their cause,—in inclement weather, without tents,—and exhausted by privations, the condition



of the troops may easily be conceived. The Third Horse, with a squadron of the Royal Dragoons, Pepper's Dragoons, Stanhope's Dragoons, a battalion of Foot Guards, and seven battalions of Infantry of the line, forming the rear column on the left under Lieutenant-General Stanhope, retreated along the Tajuna, and on the 6th of December arrived at *Brihuega*, a village of about a thousand houses, situate on the side of a mountain near the river. The whole halted on the 7th; but in the evening orders were expected for resuming the retreat, and the troops quartered in the little romantic village of *Brihuega*, were directed to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice; at the same time no apprehension of danger appears to have been entertained. But at the moment when the troops stationed in this rural seclusion were expecting orders to march, 2000 of the enemy's horse and a body of foot suddenly appeared on the top of the hill which overlooks the town. The Duke of Vendosme, who commanded the French and Spaniards under King Philip, had advanced by forced marches, and he was enabled by the information he received from the peasantry, (whose hostility to the British prevented the latter from receiving true intelligence) to surprise and surround these regiments with a force more than ten times their number. Their retreat being thus cut off, the English prepared for a vigorous defence; but unfortunately they had no artillery, and very little ammunition: and the place, though surrounded by a ruinous old wall, had no means of defence within itself.



The town was surrounded: the enemy having 1710 forced the gates, and battered down part of the wall with their cannon,—gave a general assault; but were repulsed by the British troops, and driven back with great loss. The attack was, however, repeated, and the men, having spent all their ammunition, defended themselves a short time with stones and other missiles; but being pent up where the cavalry could not act, they were reduced to the necessity of beating a parley, and surrendering themselves prisoners of war. Thus those brave veterans, whose gallantry had produced universal admiration, and whose achievements are immortalized in history, were consigned to surveillance and to prison, until they were exchanged.

It being the end of the campaign, the regiments were not complete in numbers. The total, officers and men, taken prisoners on this occasion, was 2228: and the enemy lost near 2000 men in their attacks on the village. Amongst the prisoners were Lieutenant-Generals Stanhope, Carpenter, and Wills; Major-General Pepper, and Brigadier-General Gore.

The regiment did not remain long in captivity, 1711 before it was exchanged and sent to England; where it arrived in October, 1711; and was stationed at Kingston-upon-Thames, until its ranks were recruited and remounted.

On the 1st January, 1712, John Bland was 1712 appointed Colonel of the regiment; and in November of the same year it proceeded to Ireland.

The services of the regiment in Ireland appear 1713



1713 to have been of a pacific character—marching from town to town—mounting guard at the capital,—taking part in reviews, and other military spectacles, forming the ordinary routine of its duties.

1715 During its stay in Ireland the command of the regiment was conferred on Colonel Thomas Pitt, (afterwards Earl of Londonderry,) by commission dated 9th February, 1715; and in the following summer it was ordered to return to England, where the character of its services was changed, and it was called upon to suppress riots and to check devastation. The Papists were making strenuous exertions to effect the destruction of the existing Government, and to establish Popish ascendancy; in which they were abetted by France and Spain. The preparations made by the Pretender for a descent from abroad, and the repeated instances of tumult, riot, and open resistance to the law which occurred in England, induced His Majesty (George I.) to command the Third Horse and several other corps to return to England without delay; at the same time commissions were issued for raising thirteen regiments of Dragoons and eight of Infantry. The Third Horse landed at Highlake in Cheshire in July, and were afterwards quartered in Staffordshire.

The exertions of Government did not, however, intimidate its enemies. The Earl of Mar called an assembly of Scots noblemen in the Highlands, and excited them to take up arms for the Pretender. He showed them his commission as Lieutenant-General and director of the war;—assured them he was provided with money sufficient to levy men, and to pay the troops regularly,



when raised ;—declared that the Pretender would arrive with an armament and military stores, as soon as a port was ready to receive him ;—and expressed his determination to summon his vassals, and hazard his life at their head. Many persons of distinction were thus induced to unite with the Earl of Mar ; and in September they assembled a body of men and erected the Pretender's standard. At the same time the disaffected in England had so openly declared their intention of taking arms when an opportunity offered, that it was considered of greater importance to disperse the army through the whole kingdom, than to consolidate the troops and crush at once the rebel force in Scotland. The different corps were therefore placed in extensive cantonments ; and this regiment was quartered at Stafford, Wolverhampton, and other places ; from whence it subsequently marched into Cheshire and Lancashire.\*

The Earl of Mar was soon at the head of ten thousand men ; and encouraged by the little resistance he met with, he sent Brigadier-General Mackintosh forward with a small band, who took Leith, and ravaged East and Mid Lothian. This force was afterwards joined by a body of rebels from Cumberland, and by another party from the south of Scotland : their numbers were thus increased to about 2300 men, and the command of this division was entrusted to General Foster ; who passed the border and marched to Lancaster without meeting with opposition, although a

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\* War-Office Records, Annals of George I., &c.



- 1715 militia force and the *posse comitatus*, amounting to near 10,000 men in one body, were assembled to oppose him at Penrith; and a similar force of the same strength again at Kendal; yet they refused to face a division of the rebels not above one-fourth their own number.

To oppose this daring advance Major-General Wills, who commanded in Cheshire, was directed to assemble the few regular troops under his orders and fight the rebels. The corps assembled for this service was the Third Regiment of Horse and 26th Regiment of Foot, with the newly-raised Dragoon regiments of Stanhope, Wynne, Honeywood, Munden, and Dormer, amounting to about 2,000 men. But the rebels, who had advanced to *Preston*, having been joined by 1200 men in Lancashire, had such advantage in numbers, that they imagined the King's troops would not venture to attack them; however, when they received advice of Major-General Wills' advance, they threw up entrenchments,—erected barricades,—and planted cannon at the avenues of the town.

At break of day, on the 12th of November, Major-General Wills and his little army were in full march for *Preston*, and in the afternoon they arrived in front of the town. Preparations were immediately made for the assault. Part of each regiment of Dragoons was dismounted, and a simultaneous attack was made on both sides of the town. The advance of the Third Horse was made on the main road leading from *Preston* to *Manchester*.

The onset was gallantly made. The fury of the



assailants for a short time carried all before them, 1715—the first barricades were forced and the troops charged into the town. But the rebels were posted in great numbers in the houses, and their fire obliged the King's troops to retreat; when a new mode of proceeding was resolved upon. The troops having effected a lodgment at the main entrances, the houses were set on fire at both ends of the town; and the soldiers, advancing with the flames, fired their fatal volleys on the rebels as they retired before the devouring element. It was a dreadful scene, and displayed in awful reality the horrors of intestine war. Night coming on, the work of destruction was partly stayed; but it was renewed on the following morning. The valour of the King's troops, and the stern and determined resolution with which they continued the assault, alarmed the rebels,—they beat a parley, and a cessation of hostilities until the next day was agreed upon.

During the night every means were used to prevent the escape of those men who had thus proved themselves determined enemies to their country; and the Third Horse appear to have given signal proof of their hostility to the rebels, and of their loyalty and attachment to the Protestant succession. The regiment was posted near the fords of the river, and during the night many of the rebels, dreading the punishment which awaited their crimes, precipitated themselves on the ranks, and endeavoured to cut their passage through, and escape; but they fell beneath the sabres of the



1715 loyal troopers: and that stream, which diffuses fertility and facilitates commerce,—the wealth of Britain,—was dyed with the blood of its sons.

Some additional forces under Major-General Carpenter having arrived to join in the attack, the rebels surrendered at daybreak on the 14th of November, and were made prisoners, when their numbers were found to be reduced from about 5000, to 1489, of whom 118 were persons of distinction; many of the prisoners were afterwards executed and others transported.\*

The conduct of the Third Horse on this occasion procured them the approbation of their Sovereign, and the title of THE PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE.

After the termination of this unnatural warfare the regiment remained at Preston for several 1716 months. In October, 1716, it marched to Windsor, Egham, Staines, and Colnbrook, and assisted the Life Guards in furnishing the tra-

\* Return of killed and wounded of the King's troops in the attack of the rebels at Preston, on the 12th and 13th of November, 1715.

REGIMENTS.	Killed.			Wounded.		
	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Pitt's Horse, — now 2nd Dragoon Guards	..	..	..	..	1	2
Wynne's Dragoons „ 9th Lancers	..	6	15	3	21	15
Honeywood's „ 11th Light Dragoons	..	..	..	..	5	12
Munden's „ 13th Dragoons	..	..	..	..	4	12
Dormer's „ 14th	..	3	16	1	4	
Stanhope's, afterwards disbanded	..	7	17	..	3	
Preston's Foot, now 26th Regiment	3	37	..	9	43	
Total	3	53	48	13	81	41



velling escorts for the Royal Family. In the 1716 following month it was reviewed in Hyde Park by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was guardian of the kingdom in the absence of His Majesty at Hanover. Its establishment at this period was 28 officers, 6 quartermasters, 12 corporals, 6 trumpeters, and 240 private men.\*

In May, 1717, it was relieved from the travelling 1717 escort duty and marched into quarters in the maritime towns on the coast of Kent; from whence it proceeded in April, 1718, to Bedfordshire, with 1718 detached troops in Cornwall; where a reduction of 90 men was made in the establishment.

During the following year it occupied quarters 1719 in Warwickshire. In May, 1720, it marched 1720 into quarters in Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire; and in the autumn it furnished a relay of escorts to attend His Majesty on his return from the Continent.

The regiment remained in the south of England 1721 during the summer of 1721. In May, 1722, it 1722 was encamped near Andover, and afterwards on Salisbury Plain, where two regiments of Horse, two of Dragoons, and seven of Infantry† were

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\* War-Office Establishment Book.

† List of regiments reviewed by King George I. on Salisbury Plain on the 30th of August, 1722.

HORSE.	FOOT.
Princess of Wales's, now 2nd	Wills' . . . now 3rd Foot.
Dragoon Guards.	Cadogan's " 4th "
Wade's, now 3rd ditto.	Pocock's " 8th "
DRAGOONS.	Montague's " 11th "
Evans', now 4th Dragoons.	Stanwix's " 12th "
Gore's " 10th "	Clayton's " 14th "
	Grove's " 19th "



1722 assembled; and these corps were reviewed on the Plain by His Majesty on the 30th of August. After the review, the Princess of Wales's Horse escorted the King to Winchester, and on the following day to Portsmouth, where His Majesty reviewed the shipping in the harbour, and also the regiments in garrison. In October the regiment struck its tents and marched into quarters at Newbury and its vicinity.

1723 During the summer of 1723, the regiment occupied quarters at Northampton, Daventry, and Stony Stratford; it passed the winter at Colnbrook, Uxbridge, and Chertsey.

1724 In the spring of 1724, it marched to Warwick  
1725 and Coventry; from whence it proceeded in 1725 into Devonshire, and during the winter of 1726, it was stationed in extensive quarters in Northamptonshire, &c.

1726 On the 26th of August, 1726, John, Duke of Argyle, was appointed to the Colonelcy of the regiment, in succession to the Earl of Londonderry.

1727 On the accession of King George II. to the Throne, in June, 1727, the Princess of Wales became Queen, and the title of the regiment was changed to THE QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE.

The regiment was immediately ordered to march into quarters in the vicinity of London: on the 26th of July, it furnished the guards for the Royal Family; and on the following day, a squadron of 40 rank and file, as a Guard of Honor to the King, during the review of the four troops of



Life Guards and two troops of Horse Grenadier 1727  
Guards in Hyde Park.\*

The regiment was afterwards employed in the travelling escort duty; and was reviewed on Kew Green, on the 2nd of August by His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, and attended by many noblemen and General Officers, and its appearance and movements were highly approved.†

The Queen's Horse having been relieved in 1728 their attendance on the Court, proceeded, in February, 1728, to Nottingham and Stamford; and in the spring of 1729, to Coventry and 1729 Warwick. In May, 1730, they again proceeded 1730 into cantonments near London, and on the 20th of that month, furnished a squadron to keep the ground during His Majesty's review of the Life Guards in Hyde Park. After this review, the Queen's Horse took the travelling escort duty, and on the 24th of June, they were reviewed by His Majesty on Datchet Common, together with the King's Own Regiment of Horse, now 1st Dragoon Guards.

In January, 1731, the Queen's Horse were 1731 relieved from their attendance on the Royal

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\* Detail of Guards furnished on this occasion.

	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quarter-masters.	Trumpeters.	Corporals & Privates.
The King's Guard } at Whitehall .	1	1	1	1	1	30
The Queen's Guard „	„	1	1	„	„	18
The Princesses' } Guard at Ken- sington . . }	„	„	1	„	„	16
Total	1	2	3	1	1	64

*War-Office Route Book.*

† London Gazette, &c.



- 1731 Family by Wade's Horse, now 3rd Dragoon Guards; they passed the summer in quarters along the coast of Kent and Sussex, and the winter  
 1732 at Nottingham and Derby. In 1732 they occupied various quarters in Bedfordshire and North-  
 1733 amptonshire; and in August, 1733, the Colonelcy was conferred on Lieutenant-General William Evans, from the 4th Dragoons, in succession to the Duke of Argyle, who was removed to the Royal Horse Guards.
- 1734 The Queen's Horse passed the summer of 1734, and the succeeding winter, in very extensive quarters in the counties of Hants, Salop, and Chester;  
 1735 from whence they proceeded, in April, 1735, to Newcastle, Ashburn, and Burton; and in June of the same year, they removed to Coventry, Warwick, and Stratford-upon-Avon, where they  
 1736 passed the winter. In March, 1736, they were removed to Northampton, Towcester, and Stony  
 1737 Stratford; and in January, 1737, they relieved the King's Horse from the travelling escort duty. They furnished the Guards of Honor for the Royal Family at the review of the Life Guards in June of the same year,\* also the guard at Windsor Castle during the review of the Foot Guards in July; and in September, having been relieved from their attendance on the Court by Wade's

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\* Strength of Escorts furnished on this occasion.

	Captain.	Subalterns.	Trumpeters.	Corporals and Privates.
For the King	1	1	1	24
„ the Queen	„	1	1	16
„ the Prince	„	1	„	10
„ the Duke	„	„	„	9

*War-Office Records.*



Horse, they proceeded into quarters at Coventry 1737 and Warwick, where they passed the winter.

During the years 1738 and 1739, they occupied 1738 various quarters in Essex, Kent, and Northamp- 1739 tonshire; and after the decease of Lieutenant- 1740 General Evans, the Colonelcy was conferred on John, Duke of Montague, by commission dated the 6th of May, 1740. During the month of June, of the same year, they again took the escort duty, and were encamped for several weeks in Windsor Forest.

In January, 1741, Wade's Horse took the 1741 escort duty, and the Queen's Own Horse marched into quarters in Essex and Kent; from whence they returned to London in the beginning of May, 1742, and resumed their attendance on the 1742 Court; and in the autumn of 1743, they fur- 1743 nished a relay of escorts to attend the King and the Duke of Cumberland on their arrival from the Continent.

The regiment remained in the south of Eng- 1744 land until Charles-Edward, eldest son of the 1745 Pretender, arrived in Scotland, and commenced hostilities against the existing government with the Highland Clans, when it was ordered to Nottingham and Derby. The greater part of the King's army being in Flanders, the government had only a few newly-raised corps to oppose to the rebel Highlanders, who were men accustomed from their youth to hostile aggression and conflict amongst themselves, and were inured to danger, privation, and the use of arms. With these hardy mountaineers, the young Pretender advanced to



1745 Edinburgh; obtained possession of that city by treachery; and defeated at Preston Pans, a small body of troops commanded by Major-General Sir John Cope. Elated with this transient success, the young adventurer resolved to penetrate into England: but formidable preparations had in the mean time been made to oppose his progress. Many of the British nobility displayed their loyalty by raising troops to support the throne, and the Colonel of the Queen's Horse, (the Duke of Montague) raised a regiment of cavalry, which was styled "Montague's Horse," or the "King's Carabiniers;" and a regiment of foot, which was designated the "Ordnance Regiment." The Duke of Kingston also raised a regiment of Light Horse. The Duke of Ancaster, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Bolton, Marquis of Granby, Earl of Cholmondeley, Earl of Berkeley, Earl of Halifax, Lord Gower, Lord Falmouth, Lord Harcourt, Lord Edgecombe, and Lord Herbert, levied each a regiment of Foot. An associated Regiment of the Law was also formed, composed of gentlemen of the gown, commanded by Lord Chief Justice Willes: and England was become a seminary of soldiers, when the King declared his intention, if the rebellion was not speedily suppressed, of placing himself at the head of the army. In the mean time, Field Marshal Wade was directed to proceed to the north with a body of troops, to oppose the advance of the Highlanders, and the Queen's Regiment of Horse was one of the corps selected for this service.

Field Marshal Wade assembled the troops at





Doncaster; from whence the cavalry proceeded 1745 to York, and subsequently to Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and they were followed by the infantry on the 21st October. The rebels, however, contrived by great vigilance to avoid this force, and penetrate into the heart of England. Field Marshal Wade then marched by Durham, Darlington, and Richmond, in order to cover Yorkshire. On the 5th of December he was at Weatherby; but judging himself too much to the west he marched to Ferrybridge, where he arrived with the infantry on the 8th of December, and the cavalry under his orders reached Doncaster on the same day. Here he received information of the march of the Highlanders to Derby, and of their subsequent retreat, when he resolved to march by Wakefield and Halifax into Lancashire, to intercept their return to Scotland; but receiving intelligence of their precipitate flight, he despatched Major-General Oglethorp with the Queen's Horse, and some other cavalry, in pursuit, and followed with the main body.

The regiment left Doncaster on the 10th of December, and evinced its eagerness to distinguish itself against the enemies of its country by performing a march of upwards of one hundred miles in three days in most inclement weather, and along roads choked with snow and ice,\* by which it succeeded in taking several prisoners. On the 13th of December the regiment was at Preston, where it was joined by a detachment of the horse under the Duke of Cumberland. This

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\* History of the Rebellion in 1745, London Gazettes, &c.



1745 body of cavalry, pressing forward in the pursuit, overtook the rear of the rebels near Penrith; when a skirmish ensued on *Clifton Moor*, and the Highlanders were defeated with considerable loss. The main body, however, effected its escape into Scotland; leaving the Manchester regiment and about 200 Highlanders in garrison at *Carlisle*. The Queen's Horse were amongst the foremost in the pursuit, and they were before *Carlisle* during the siege, which was terminated by the surrender of the town on the 30th of December.

1746 After the capture of *Carlisle*, the regiment was ordered to return to York, where it remained upwards of twelve months, during which time the decisive battle of *Culloden* destroyed the hopes of the Pretender and reduced the Jacobites to obedience.

During the period the regiment was at York,\* it was reduced from the pay and quality of HORSE to that of DRAGOONS, which alteration took place on the 25th of December, 1746. The officers were continued without alteration; and the

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\* This year (1746) died Arthur Manley, who appears to have served in this regiment a greater number of years than usually falls to the lot of one man. The following is a copy of his epitaph, taken from a tombstone at Coventry.

'Here lieth the body of Arthur Manley, late quartermaster in the Queen's Royal Regiment of Horse, who served the crown of Great Britain upwards of fifty-six years, from the 15th of July, 1685, to the 24th of August, 1741. He died June 7th, 1746, aged 78.

'The Israelites in desert wandered but two score;  
'But I have wandered two score sixteen and more.  
'In dusty campaigns, restless days and nights.  
'In bloody battles oft-times did I fight:  
'In Ireland, Flanders, France, and Spain:  
'At last, here lies my poor mortal remains

'I served in the Foot ten years, and in the above Regiment of Horse upwards of forty-six years.'



corporals, trumpeters, and privates had the option 1746 of their discharge with 14 days' pay and a gratuity of three pounds each, or to remain in the regiment, and receive the gratuity of three pounds. At the same time drummers and hautboy-players were substituted for trumpeters; the carabines were returned into store, and muskets with bayonets were received. The flask-string was removed from the pouch-belt; and the equipment was altered to correspond with other regiments of Dragoons. The officers were distinguished by gold-lace and embroidery on their regimentals, and a crimson silk sash worn over the left shoulder; the quartermasters by gold-lace and silk sashes round their waists; and the serjeants by narrow lace on the lapels, sleeves, and pockets, and a worsted sash round the waist.

When the establishment of the regiment as a 1747 corps of DRAGOONS was finally arranged, his Majesty issued a warrant on the subject of its future rank and title (and also of the rank and title of two other regiments, which were altered to Dragoons at the same time), of which the following is a copy:—

‘GEORGE R.

‘Whereas, We have thought fit to order OUR  
‘OWN REGIMENT OF HORSE, commanded by Our  
‘trusty and well-beloved General Sir Philip  
‘Honeywood; THE QUEEN’S ROYAL REGIMENT  
‘OF HORSE, commanded by Our right trusty and  
‘right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor,  
‘Lieutenant-General John Duke of Montague;  
‘and OUR REGIMENT OF HORSE, commanded by  
‘Our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor,  
‘Field Marshal George Wade, to be respec-



1747 'tively formed into regiments of DRAGOONS, and  
' their establishment and pay, as Dragoons, to  
' commence the 25th of December 1746. And,

' Whereas, it is become necessary, by the said  
' regiments being formed into Dragoons, that  
' their former titles as regiments of Horse should  
' be altered; We are hereby graciously pleased  
' to declare OUR ROYAL WILL AND PLEASURE,  
' that Our regiment of Dragoons, now under the  
' command of General Sir Philip Honeywood,  
' shall bear the title of Our FIRST REGIMENT OF  
' DRAGOON GUARDS; Our regiment of Dragoons,  
' now commanded by the Duke of Montague, the  
' title of Our SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOON  
' GUARDS; and Our regiment of Dragoons, now  
' commanded by Field Marshal Wade, the title of  
' OUR THIRD REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS,  
' and have rank and precedence of all other regi-  
' ments of Dragoons in our service. Nevertheless,

' Our further will and pleasure is, that the  
' said three regiments of DRAGOON GUARDS shall  
' roll and do duty in Our army, or upon detach-  
' ments, with Our other forces, as Dragoons, in  
' the same manner as if the word GUARDS was  
' not inserted in their respective titles.

' Whereof, the Colonels above mentioned, and  
' the Colonels of Our said regiments for the time  
' being, and all others whom it may or shall con-  
' cern, are to take notice and govern themselves  
' accordingly.

' Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 9th  
' day of January, 1746-7, in the twentieth year of  
' Our reign.'

By His Majesty's Command,

H. Fox.



From this period the corps, which is the sub-1747  
ject of this memoir, has borne the title of The  
SECOND, OR QUEEN'S, REGIMENT OF DRAGOON  
GUARDS: the following is a copy of its first esta-  
blishment as a corps of Dragoon Guards.

THE SECOND, OR QUEEN'S REGIMENT OF DRAGOON  
GUARDS.

	Per Diem.			Per Annum.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<b>STAFF OFFICERS.</b>						
The Colonel, <i>as Colonel</i> , 15 <i>s.</i> ; for ser- vants 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> . . . . .	..	19	6	355	17	6
Lieut.-Colonel, <i>as Lieut.-Colonel</i> . . . . .	..	9	..	164	5	..
Major, <i>as Major</i> . . . . .	..	5	..	91	5	..
Chaplain . . . . .	..	6	8	121	13	4
Surgeon . . . . .	..	6	..	109	10	..
Adjutant . . . . .	..	5	..	91	5	..
<b>THE FIRST TROOP.</b>						
Captain 8 <i>s.</i> ; 3 horses 3 <i>s.</i> ; for servants 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	..	15	6	282	17	6
Lieutenant 4 <i>s.</i> ; 2 horses 2 <i>s.</i> ; for servants 3 <i>s.</i>	..	9	..	164	5	..
Cornet 3 <i>s.</i> ; 2 horses 2 <i>s.</i> ; for servants 3 <i>s.</i>	..	8	..	146	..	..
Quartermaster, for himself and horse 4 <i>s.</i> ; for servants 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> . . . . .	..	5	6	100	7	6
3 Serjeants, each at 2 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> . . . . .	..	8	3	150	11	3
3 Corporals, each at 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> . . . . .	..	6	9	123	3	9
2 Drummers, each at 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> . . . . .	..	4	6	82	2	6
1 Hautboy, at 2 <i>s.</i> . . . . .	..	2	..	36	10	..
59 Dragoons, at 1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> each for man and horse . . . . .	5	3	3	1,884	6	3
Allowance to widows . . . . .	..	2	..	36	10	0
For clothing lost by deserters . . . . .	..	2	6	45	12	6
For recruiting expenses . . . . .	..	2	4	42	11	8
For agency . . . . .	..	1	2	21	5	10
FIVE TROOPS MORE, of the same number	42	13	9	15,580	18	9
Total . . . . .	£ 53	15	8	19,630	18	4



1747 The regiment left York in the early part of  
1747 for Derby and Nottingham; it passed the  
1748 following year at Bristol and other towns in  
1749 Somersetshire; and in January, 1749, marched  
to Gloucester, Worcester, Tewksbury, and Per-  
shire; where, after the conclusion of the peace  
of Aix-la-Chapelle, a reduction of six serjeants,  
six corporals, and one hundred and thirty-eight  
men, was made in the establishment.

After the decease of the Duke of Montague,  
the Colonelcy of the Queen's Dragoon Guards  
was conferred on Sir John Ligonier, K.B., from  
the 4th Irish Horse, now 7th Dragoon Guards,  
by commission dated the 24th of July, 1749.

In the autumn of the same year, the regiment  
marched into quarters in the maritime towns on  
the coast of Sussex, to assist the officers of the  
1750 revenue in the prevention of smuggling. From  
this duty it was relieved in the following year.  
1751 In 1751, it occupied quarters in Kent and Essex;  
1752 and in October, 1752, marched into Worcester-  
1753 shire; and while in these quarters, its Colonel, Sir  
John Ligonier, was removed to the Royal Horse  
Guards, and the command of the regiment was  
conferred on the Honourable William Herbert,  
whose commission was dated the 27th of January,  
1753.

The regiment left Worcester in September,  
1753; and having passed the succeeding twelve  
months at York and Bradford, it marched in  
1754 October, 1754, for Durham, and afterwards for  
Scotland.

Some misunderstanding with the French Go-  
vernment, relative to the limits of the British



territory in North America, having given rise to 1755 acts of hostility, an augmentation was made to the army in anticipation of an approaching war, and in 1755, one corporal, and fifteen men were added to each troop of the Queen's Dragoon Guards. At the same time, the regiment being mounted on strong horses, admirably calculated for a charge, in which weight and physical power were required, but not so well adapted for skirmishing, or outpost duty, its efficiency was increased by the addition of a seventh troop, mounted and equipped as *Light Dragoons*, and forming part of the regiment on the same principle as light companies to regiments of infantry. The *Light Troop* consisted, in the first instance, of three officers, one quartermaster, two serjeants, three corporals, two drummers, and sixty private men; but it was soon afterwards 1756 augmented to eighty-nine private men.

After the decease of Major-General Herbert, 1757 the Colonelcy of the regiment was conferred on Lord George Sackville, from the 3rd Irish Horse, now 6th Dragoon Guards, by commission dated the 5th of April, 1757.

In the autumn of 1758, the regiment left Scot- 1758 land, and was quartered in Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire—two troops being placed in garrison at Hull, and the light troop detached to Northampton. It was removed to the south of England in 1759 the following year; and, Lord George Sackville having been deprived of his commission, for disobeying the orders of Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, at the battle of Minden, the Colonelcy was conferred on the Honourable John Waldegrave (afterwards Earl Waldegrave), whose commission

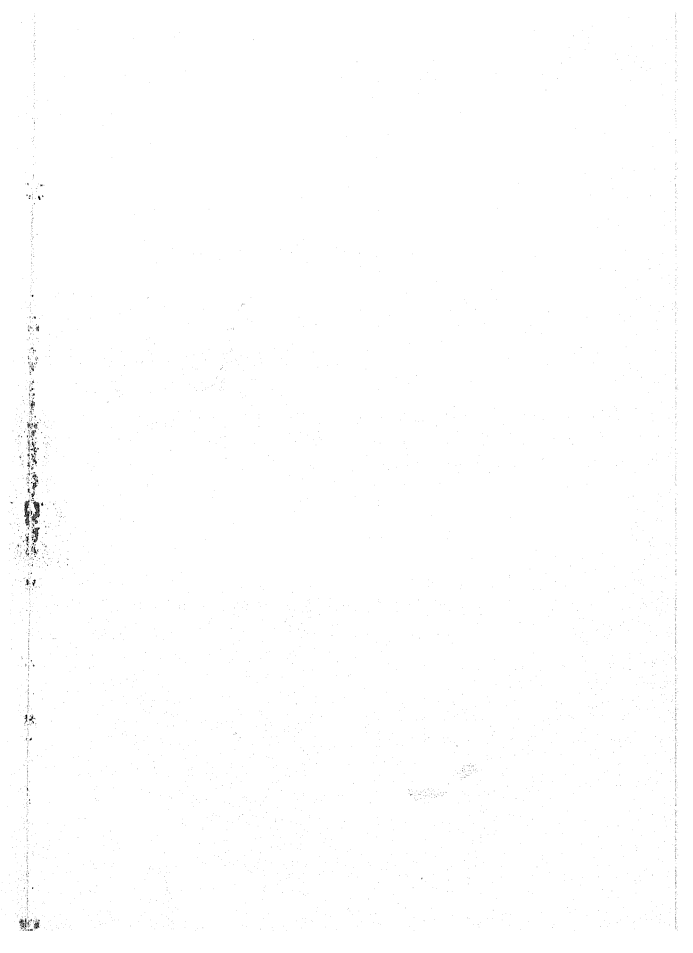


1759 as Colonel of this regiment, was dated the 10th of September, 1759.

760 Early in the spring of 1760, the regiment was ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Germany; and having embarked in transports on the river Thames, it sailed in the early part of May, and arrived in the Weser, below Bremen, on the 17th of that month. It was immediately landed, and after traversing an immense extent of country, arrived at the banks of the Eder, and joined the camp of the British, Hanoverian, and Hessian forces, commanded by Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, at Fritzlar, in the electorate of Mentz, on the 14th of June, and was united in brigade with the 1st and 3rd Dragoon Guards, commanded by Brigadier-General Webb.

After some manœuvring, the regiment was engaged in a skirmish with the enemy at *Corbach*, on the 10th of July. It subsequently took part in several operations, and was encamped on the 27th of July at Kalle in Hesse Cassel; at the same time thirty-five thousand French troops commanded by the Chevalier de Muy took post beyond the Dymel, on some heights near *Warbourg*, where the Allies resolved to attack him. Accordingly, about eleven o'clock on the night of the 30th of July, the Second Dragoon Guards advanced with the main army to Libenau, and, having crossed the Dymel, were formed up about five on the following morning on the heights of Corbeke, from whence the cavalry advanced to a wood near the Barony of Desenberg, and about five miles from *Warbourg*; while one division of the army, under the hereditary Prince of Brunswick, made a detour









Second Dragoon Guards, 1760.

[To face page 58.]



to turn the enemy's left flank. This manœuvre 1760 succeeding, the Second Dragoon Guards, and other regiments behind the wood, advanced against the enemy's front, and having traversed five miles of rugged ground in a short space of time, they formed in presence of the enemy, and charged with that spirit and resolution which has always distinguished the British cavalry. The French squadrons were driven out of the field; and the victorious Dragoon Guards continuing their brilliant career, overthrew a corps of French infantry, and chased them across the Dymel.\* The Second Dragoon Guards continued the pursuit to the heights of Wilda, where they halted, and occupied this ground, with several other corps under the Marquis of Granby, as an outpost for two days.†

The loss of the regiment in this action was three non-commissioned, and nine private men killed; with Captain Arnot, Lieutenant Mattack, Cornet Callender, one non-commissioned officer, and ten men wounded; the loss in horses was ten killed, two wounded, and eight missing.

The regiment having retired from the heights of Wilda, joined the main army encamped near Warbourg on the 3rd of August; and it passed

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\* 'His serene highness again renews his compliments of thanks to the generals, officers, regiments, and corps, who were engaged, and who, by their valour and excellent conduct, gained so complete a victory over the enemy: and orders his thanks to be publicly given to Lord Granby, under whose orders *all the British cavalry performed prodigies of valour.*'

*General Orders by the Duke of Brunswick.*

† The Marquis of Granby, in his dispatch, observes 'I should do injustice to the general officers, and to every officer and private man of the cavalry, if I did not beg your Lordship would assure his Majesty, that *nothing could exceed their gallant behaviour on that occasion.*'—*London Gazette.*



1760 several months in position on the banks of the Dymel, remaining in camp until December, when a deep snow having fallen, it proceeded into village cantonments in the Bishopric of Paderborn, where the men and horses suffered much from a scarcity of provision and forage.

1761 From these cantonments the regiment was suddenly called upon in February, 1761, to advance into Hesse-Cassel: and marching through snow, and over ice, the troops penetrated the enemy's winter quarters;—the French retreated in every direction, and the Allies captured several extensive magazines and fortified towns; but returned to their former position in March, and the regiment was again placed in village cantonments, in a country which was once fruitful, but was now reduced to a desert by the ravages of hostile armies; and the tender feelings of the British officers and soldiers, being awakened by the sufferings of the inhabitants, a subscription was made for their relief.\*

The regiment was subsequently employed in operations in different parts of Westphalia; and on the 14th of July, it was encamped on the heights of Wambeln, forming part of Lieutenant-General Conway's corps. On the 15th, the enemy attacked the Marquis of Granby's corps at *Kirch-Denkern*; when the brigade of Dragoon Guards was removed to the heights between Illingen and Hohenover. The enemy was repulsed and driven back; but renewed the attack on the following morning, when he was again defeated; but owing to the nature of the ground, the cavalry could not act.

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\* The Marquis of Granby's Order Book.



The Second Dragoon Guards were afterwards 1761 employed in manœuvring and skirmishing on the rugged plains and marshy grounds of Westphalia and Paderborn. Towards the end of August they were engaged in driving the French outposts from the vicinity of the Dymel. On the 5th of November they were employed in driving a French corps from its position at *Capelnhagen*. They afterwards marched to *Eimbeck* in the electorate of Hanover, where a sharp skirmish occurred. On the 6th and 7th of November they were at Wentzen. During the night of the 7th they marched with several other corps, through a heavy snow to *Foorwohle*, and while erecting their tents, the enemy advanced in force to attack them; when the British troopers mounted their horses, and drove back the French with great gallantry. The Second Dragoon Guards were encamped in the snow at *Foorwohle* until the morning of the 9th, when they had another skirmish with the enemy, and afterwards marched to the heights between Mackensen and Lithorst. In the early part of December they proceeded into quarters in East Friesland.

After leaving their village quarters, about the 1762 middle of May, 1762, the Queen's Dragoon Guards marched to the bishopric of Paderborn, and joined the army encamped at Brakel on the 18th of June. They were subsequently encamped on the heights of Tissel; at the same time the French army commanded by Marshals d'Etrées and Soubise encamped near *Groebeustien*; and on the morning of the 24th of June, the allied army advanced in several columns to attack the enemy.

The Queen's Dragoon Guards, forming part of



1762 the centre column, left their camp at daybreak, and having crossed the river Dymel at four o'clock, they advanced a distance of nine miles through a woody country, and succeeded in surprising the enemy in their camp. The French instantly retreated, leaving their tents standing, and the Queen's Dragoon Guards and other cavalry, dashing forward in pursuit, took many prisoners, particularly in the woods of Wilhelmsthal, where several regiments were compelled to surrender.

The Queen's Dragoon Guards pursued the enemy along the road to Cassel as far as Holtzhause, where they halted and encamped that night. They subsequently marched to Hoff; and were afterwards employed in a series of manœuvres and skirmishes, by which the French were driven from a considerable portion of the territory they had occupied, and the campaign was terminated by the capture of *Cassel*. A cessation of hostilities took place in November, and the regiment went into quarters in the bishopric of Munster.

1763 The success of the British arms being followed by a treaty of peace, the Queen's Dragoon Guards, after receiving the thanks of Parliament for their conduct during the war, left Germany in the beginning of February, 1763, and marched through Holland to Williamstadt, where they embarked for England,\* and after their arrival they were quartered in Worcestershire. At the same time the establishment was reduced to three officers, one quartermaster, two serjeants, two cor-

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\* The strength of the regiment when it embarked for England was fifteen officers, three hundred and twenty-five men, and four hundred and five horses; with thirty-one officers' servants, and thirty-one women.—*Official Returns*.



porals, one drummer, one hautboy, and twenty- 1763  
eight private men per troop; and on the 26th of  
March an order was issued for the *Light Troop*  
being taken off the establishment, and disbanded.  
Eight men per troop were, however, subsequently  
equipped as *Light Dragoons*, and mounted on  
small horses, for skirmishing and other light ser-  
vices. But regiments of light dragoons having  
been introduced during the seven years' war, from  
this period the heavy cavalry regiments ceased to  
perform the travelling escort duty for the Royal  
Family.

In the following year (1764) His Majesty com- 1764  
manded the officers and men of the Queen's  
Dragoon Guards to wear epaulettes on the left  
shoulder, instead of aiguillettes. At the same  
time the heavy jacked leather boots were replaced  
by others of a lighter description; and the em-  
broidered edging on the officers coats was ordered  
to be discontinued. Some new regulations were  
also issued respecting the recruiting and remount-  
ing of the regiment: the men were not to be  
under five feet eight inches, nor above five feet  
ten inches in height: and the horses were not  
to be under fifteen hands, nor above fifteen hands  
two inches. At the same time the regiment was  
ordered to be remounted with *long-tailed* horses.\*

The regiment marched to the vicinity of Lon- 1765  
don, in the spring of 1765, and on the 3rd of  
June, it was reviewed by King George III., on  
Wimbledon Common; together with the 10th  
and 11th regiments of Dragoons; and His Majesty

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\* The regiment was originally mounted on long-tailed horses; but the fashion of the short dock was introduced towards the close of the seventeenth century.



- 1765 was pleased to express his approbation of the appearance and discipline of the three regiments.
- 1766 In October, 1766, a detachment of the regiment escorted the Queen of Denmark\* to Harwich, where Her Majesty embarked for the Continent. At the same time other detachments were ordered to assist the officers of the revenue in preventing the exportation of wheat and flour, which were prohibited by an order of council, in consequence of an unpropitious harvest. This year the DRUMMERS on the establishment of the regiment were replaced by TRUMPETERS.
- 1767 During the following year the regulation price of troop horses to be purchased for the Queen's Dragoon Guards was advanced from twenty to twenty-two guineas. About this period the regiment was mounted on BAY HORSES; and as the other regiments of heavy cavalry were mounted on *black horses* (except the Scots Greys) the Queen's Dragoon Guards were commonly styled the QUEEN'S BAYS, a title which the regiment retains to the present period, although the distinction in the colour of the horses is no longer so conspicuous.
- 1768 After occupying various stations in the south and west of England nearly five years, the regiment, being ordered to proceed to Scotland, marched in February, 1768, to Doncaster and Pontefract, where it halted about a month, and afterwards resumed its march; but on its arrival at Newcastle on Tyne the several troops were

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\* Princess Caroline Matilda, then recently married to Christian VII., King of Denmark.



ordered to halt and assist the civil authorities in 1768 suppressing the violent proceedings of several bands of seamen, who had forcibly levied contributions on the inhabitants, and had committed several outrages in that neighbourhood. After reducing the riotous seamen to obedience to the laws, the regiment proceeded to Edinburgh; but in February, 1769, it was suddenly re-called from 1769 Scotland, in consequence of the outrageous conduct of the populace at Blackburn, Manchester, and Warrington having rendered the presence of a considerable military force indispensable for the preservation of property. Tranquillity having 1770 been restored, the regiment marched to the south of England; and in the summer of 1771, it was 1771 again reviewed by His Majesty on Wimbledon Common.

In May, 1772, the regiment furnished the 1772 Guard at Whitehall, during the review of the Life and Horse Grenadier Guards. In April of the 1773 following year the several troops assembled at Colchester, and on the 28th of that month commenced their march for York.

On the 15th of July, 1773, Field Marshal the Marquis Townshend was appointed Colonel of the Second Dragoon Guards, in succession to Earl Waldegrave, who was removed to the 2nd Foot Guards.

The regiment marched to Scotland in May, 1774 1774; but returned to England in the following year, and was quartered at Lichfield, Coventry, 1775 and Warwick, from whence it proceeded in 1776, 1776 to Worcester: after various changes of quarters it was again reviewed by His Majesty on Wim-



1777 bledon Common in May, 1777, and was subsequently employed on coast duty in Sussex.

1778 In the spring of 1778, the American war having assumed a serious aspect in consequence of the intervention of France, the army was augmented, and one hundred men and horses were added to the Queen's Dragoon Guards. During the summer they were encamped on Salisbury Plain; and in the autumn a further addition of fifty men and horses was made to the establishment.

1779 In April, 1779, the men equipped as *Light Dragoons* were incorporated with the men of the 1st Dragoon Guards, and 4th and 10th Dragoons, into a regiment, which was numbered the 19th Light Dragoons. During the summer the Queen's Bays were again encamped on Salisbury

1780 Plain. In the following year they were quartered at Norwich, and other towns in the county

1781 of Norfolk. They passed the summer of 1781 at York, Leeds, and Bradford; and in the spring of 1782 they proceeded to Scotland.

1783 Having passed twelve months in Scotland the Queen's Bays returned to England, and were quartered at Manchester; from whence they subsequently marched to Dorchester, and Weymouth; and the American war having been terminated by the recognition of the independence of the United States, a reduction of ninety men and horses was made in the establishment.

1784 In 1784, in consequence of an application made by the Colonel, the Marquis Townshend, His Majesty gave permission for the facing of the regiment to be changed from *Buff* to *Black*.

1786 The regiment was reviewed by His Majesty on



Ashford Common, in May, 1786: and after repeated changes of quarters in that and the two succeeding years, it again proceeded to Scotland; where it remained until the spring of 1790, when it marched to Manchester; from whence it proceeded the following year, to Exeter, and Taunton, and in 1792 to Dorchester.\*

At length the regiment was called upon to exchange this routine of marches for the more active and enterprising services of the field. A republican faction had gained the ascendancy in France; and after promulgating doctrines calculated to inflame the passions of the people and to destroy the good order and harmony of society, the faction seized the reins of Government, deluged the country with the blood of its best and bravest sons, and, to innumerable acts of cruelty and oppression, added the decapitation of their sovereign. This faction the King of Great Britain refused to recognise as the government of France; and, uniting with the other powers of Europe, His Majesty sent an army to Flanders under the command of the Duke of York, to act in concert with the forces of the confederate states.

These events occasioned an augmentation of three troops to be made to the establishment of the Queen's Bays in February, 1793; and shortly

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\* In November, 1789, Cornet Le Marchant, from the 6th Dragoons, was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the Queen's Bays. He was promoted to Captain of a Troop in 1791, and to Major of the 16th Dragoons in 1794. In June, 1801, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor and Superintendent of the Royal Military College; he was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1811; commanded a brigade of cavalry under Lord Wellington in the Peninsula; and was killed while charging the French infantry at the battle of Salamanca, on the 22nd July, 1812.



1793 afterwards two squadrons embarked at Blackwall to join the British army in Flanders. This detachment landed at Ostend in the month of May; from whence it marched to the vicinity of Tournay, and forming part of a corps of reserve and observation, was encamped\* between that city and Lisle during the siege of *Valenciennes*; and after the surrender of that place to the Duke of York, the Bays marched from the camp and joined the army commanded by His Royal Highness about the middle of August.

The siege of *Dunkirk* having been resolved on, the Bays marched in the direction of that place; and on the 23rd and 24th of August, the Duke of York attacked the French out-posts and drove them into the town; when the siege was commenced with some prospect of success, and the Bays formed part of the covering army. But the arrival of the heavy artillery, and of the naval force which was to co-operate with the army, was so long delayed, that the republican government of France, making use of coaches, waggons, and every other description of vehicle which they could procure, conveyed, with surprising rapidity, from every part of France, such an immense body of troops to the vicinity of *Dunkirk*, that after much sharp fighting the covering army was defeated, and His Royal Highness was obliged to raise the siege. On this occasion the Bays, owing to the nature of the ground, had to dismount and act as

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\* The following corps were at this camp: the 2nd and 3rd Dragoon Guards, two regiments of Austrian Dragoons, one regiment of Prussian Hussars, one of Prussian Dragoons, and several battalions of Austrian and Prussian infantry; in all, about 15,000 men.



infantry;\* but they only sustained a loss of one 1793 man, who was shot in the body.

The French, having made such extraordinary efforts to augment their army, endeavoured to overwhelm the frontiers of the Netherlands by a multitude of attacks, and the furious assaults made upon the several posts occupied by the Allies, occasioned the Bays to make several marches and countermarches. But they had no opportunity of distinguishing themselves in conflict until the 27th of October, on which day the British troops advanced from their camp before Tournay to take up the position formerly occupied between Baisieux and Cysoing, and, as the columns moved forward, the cavalry went sweeping over the undulating grounds to drive in the French out-posts. The right squadron of the Bays, consisting of fifty-six officers and men commanded by Captain James Hay, was in advance, and as it approached Saingain, a French picquet of six officers and a hundred and fifty men with fourteen hussars were seen emerging from the village and endeavouring to effect their retreat towards Lisle; when the squadron (accompanied by Major Craufurd, aid-de-camp to the Duke of York) dashed forward, and having gained the right flank of the enemy as they crossed the plain in front of the village of *Lexennes*, charged them with signal gallantry,—broke their ranks, and cut them down with a terrible carnage.

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\* 'Part of the British heavy cavalry; viz. The Queen's Bays, Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, Royal and Inniskilling Dragoons, were with the covering army on this occasion under the command of Sir William Erskine: and from the nature of the ground they were obliged to dismount and form in line as infantry.'—*History of the Campaign of 1793.*



- 1793 The French hussars galloped away before the first onset: the picquet, broken and confused, endeavoured to escape; but the Bays following close, and smiting the fugitives to the ground in uncontrollable power, while fresh squadrons were seen coming up to join in the pursuit, the surviving Frenchmen surrendered themselves prisoners to the number of one hundred and forty officers and men.\*

The regiment lost in this brilliant affair only three men killed, and four troop horses wounded. Captain Hay's horse having been shot under him, he mounted a grey horse belonging to the farrier major, on which he continued during the remainder of the action.

In November the army proceeded into quarters, when the Second Dragoon Guards marched to the cavalry barracks at Ghent.

- 1794 Several movements were made by the contending forces during the winter, and in February, 1794, the Queen's Bays advanced from Ghent to the cavalry barracks at Tournay. About the middle of April the allied army was concentrated

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\* 'A picquet of six officers and 150 men, which had been posted at the village of Saingain, retreated across the plain toward Lezennes; they had nearly reached the last-mentioned village, when a squadron of the Second Dragoon Guards, led by Major Craufurd, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness, advancing with rapidity, gained their right flank, and charged them with so much vigour and success, that not a single man escaped; 104 prisoners were taken, and the rest killed upon the spot.—The other squadron of the Queen's Dragoon Guards, two squadrons of the Royals, and a division of Austrian Light Dragoons came up in the pursuit.'—*Sir James Murray's Dispatch*.

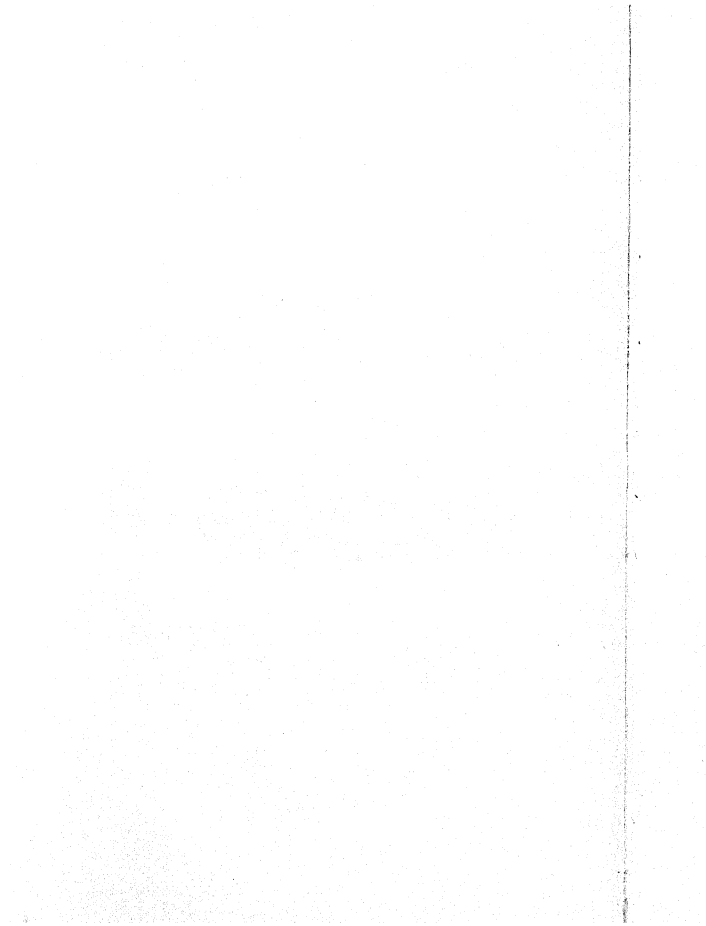
'On the 27th of October an advance-guard of heavy cavalry and some Austrian Hussars fell in with a picquet of French Infantry retreating towards Lisle. They killed fifty-two on the spot, and cut up the rest in such a manner, that only about twenty escaped, being wounded.'—*The Campaign of 1793*.





Second Dragoon Guards, or Queen's Bays, 1794.







on the plains of Cateau, where the British troops 1794 were reviewed by the Emperor of Austria; and on the 17th of that month a general attack was made on the enemy's positions; on which occasion the Bays being formed in brigade with the Scots Greys and Inniskilling Dragoons, supported the attack on the Star redoubt near the village of *Vaux*, when Major Hay had his horse shot under him, which was the only loss sustained by the regiment.

The siege of *Landrécies* was commenced on the following day, and the Queen's Bays, forming part of the covering army, were encamped near *Cateau*, and they were engaged in repulsing the attack of the enemy on that post on the 26th of April.\*

After the surrender of *Landrécies*, the Bays marched with the army to the vicinity of *Tournay*, and took part in the action of the 10th of May. On this occasion the French attempted to turn the right flank of the British army, but were repulsed. They subsequently attacked the centre,

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\* Cornet Taylor of the regiment, now Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor, Principal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, was on the Staff as Secretary to the Adjutant-General, and afterwards as Assistant-Secretary to the Duke of York. He joined the army in 1793; was present at the actions at St. Amand and Famars; the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk; and in 1794 he joined his regiment in the field to take part in the actions at Cateau, Tournay, and others of less importance during that campaign and the retreat through Holland. He was also with the Duke of York in Holland in 1799. He was promoted Lieutenant in the regiment in 1794, Captain in 1795, and Major in 1801; and was promoted in the same year to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 9th West India Regiment. He obtained the rank of Colonel in 1810; Major-General in 1813; and Lieutenant-General in 1825. He has held, at different periods, the appointments of Private Secretary to the Duke of York, Secretary to George III., Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant-General of the Forces, and Principal Aide-de-Camp to George IV., William IV., and Her present Majesty.



1794 and while the conflict was going forward, the Bays, with several other corps commanded by Lieutenant-General Harcourt, were detached to turn the enemy's right flank. This manoeuvre succeeded. The British squadrons taking the enemy in flank and rear, broke their columns and chased them from the field with a terrible carnage and confusion; at the same time the Queen's Bays drove a regiment of French cavalry out of the field.

The loss of the regiment in this action was two men killed and two missing; also three horses killed, two wounded, and two missing.

In repulsing the general attack made by the French army on the 22nd of May, with the view of forcing the passage of the Scheldt and investing Tournay, the Queen's Bays were not engaged; they were formed up in front of their camp ground, and prepared for action; but the enemy did not attack that part of the position.\*

Notwithstanding these repulses, the French, by their compulsory system of recruiting, replaced their losses with a facility which enabled them constantly to bring forward fresh armies, and on the 26th of June the Austrians were defeated on the plains of *Fleurus*. The Duke of York finding that, from the defeat and retrograde movements of the Austrians, he should be unable to resist the overpowering numbers of the enemy, retired from

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\* 'May 22nd.—A column consisting of five or six thousand men made its appearance towards our left, on which account the brigade of Guards, and British Heavy Cavalry remained ready for action on their camp ground all that day; but the French observing our advantageous situation, and dreading the thought of meeting the British Cavalry a second time on an open plain, thought proper not to make any approaches.'—*Brown's Journal*.



his position before Tournay; and the remainder 1794 of the campaign consisted of skirmishes and a series of retreats through Flanders and Holland. The operations of the army were continued during the winter; the troops suffered much from privation and inclement weather, and amidst all their difficulties they displayed great fortitude and bravery.

The Queen's Bays, after sharing in all the hardships and privations of this long retreat and winter campaign, arrived in the beginning of 1795 in Lower Saxony, where they went into quarters of refreshment near the river Weser. They did not take part in any farther military operations; and having passed the summer encamped in Germany, in the autumn they returned to their former quarters on the banks of the Weser, and in November embarked at Bremen for England. Having landed at South Shields on the 29th of December, they marched from thence to Ipswich, and joined the depôt at that place in February following.

The regiment passed the summer of 1796 in 1796 barracks at Romford, from whence it proceeded into quarters near Wimbledon, and having been reviewed on Wimbledon Common by King George III., it afterwards returned to its former station.

In the following year it left Romford, and was 1797 quartered at Salisbury and Southampton: and in the spring of 1798, the muskets and pair of large 1798 pistols heretofore used, were replaced by carbines and a single pistol of smaller calibre. During the summer of this year (1798) it was encamped near Windsor; and afterwards marched to Croydon barracks.



- 1799 The regiment was again reviewed by His Majesty on Wimbledon Common in the spring of 1799; it subsequently encamped near Windsor, on the same ground as during the preceding summer; from whence it proceeded in the autumn to quarters at Hertford, Ware, Hoddesden, and Hatfield. At the same time the establishment was augmented to ten troops; and the regiment was ordered to be remounted on *Nag-tailed* horses.
- 1800 In the early part of 1800 it marched to Southampton, Wallingborough, and Peterborough; in
- 1801 August to Exeter; and in the spring of 1801 to Bristol and Bath.
- 1802 After the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, the establishment was reduced from ten to eight troops. In August, 1802,\* the regiment marched from Bristol and Bath to Scotland, and on its arrival, occupied Piershill barracks, near Edinburgh.
- 1803 From Scotland the regiment proceeded, in the spring of 1803,† to Ireland, and on its arrival,

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\* On the 3rd of February, 1802, Sir James Erskine, Bart., was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Queen's Bays. He entered the army in 1788 as Ensign in the 26th Foot, and served with his regiment in Canada. He served in 1793 and 1794 in Flanders, and was at several sharp engagements. In 1796 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th Light Dragoons. He served in Holland in 1799. In 1800 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King; and in 1802 Lieutenant-Colonel of the Queen's Bays. In 1808 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General; and in 1809 he commanded a brigade of cavalry under Lord Wellington in Portugal; and in 1813 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. He died on the 3rd of March, 1825.

† On the 3rd of December, 1803, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Ballard Long was appointed to the Queen's Bays. He entered the army in 1791 as Cornet in the 1st Dragoon Guards; served in Flanders and Holland in 1793 and 1794; and, having been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Hompesche's Mounted Riflemen, he served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798. In 1801 he was appointed to the command of the York Hussars; in 1803 to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Bays; and in 1805 he was removed, first to the 16th, and afterwards to the 15th Light Dra-



occupied quarters at Dundalk, Navan, Lisburn, 1803 Drogheda, and Man of War. In July, five troops proceeded to Dublin, in consequence of the riots occasioned by R. Emmett, at the time Viscount Kilwarden, Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, was murdered by the rebels. This year, the efficiency of the regiment was increased by the addition of three captains, who released the field officers from the charge of troops.\*

Six troops of the regiment encamped on the 1804 Curragh of Kildare in July, 1804; at the same time the two other troops were stationed at Longford and Roscommon; and on the 1st of September, the eight troops went into quarters at Phillipstown, Tullamore, and Longford.

In August, 1805, the regiment was again 1805 encamped on the Curragh of Kildare: from whence it proceeded to its former quarters in September; and in December marched to Dublin, and embarked for England. After landing at Liverpool on the 25th of December, it was inspected by the Duke of Gloucester, commanding the district; and at the end of the month marched to Birmingham and Coventry.

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goons. In 1809 he served under Sir John Moore in Spain, and was at the battle of Corunna. He was Adjutant-General to the Forces in the Walcheren expedition, in the same year, and was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1811. He served under Lord Wellington in the Peninsula, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Vittoria, in 1813. He died on the 2nd of March, 1825.

\* When the regiment was raised in 1685, the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel were also Captains of troops; and the Lieutenant who commanded the Colonel's troop was styled Captain-Lieutenant. At first the Major had no troop; but when a vacancy occurred, the Captain appointed to the Majority retained his troop, and the three Field Officers continued to hold also the Captaincy of troops until 1803, when that practice was abolished.



1806 In March, 1806, it proceeded to Dorchester and Blandford; at the same time the war with France having recommenced in 1803, the establishment was again augmented to ten troops. In August, the regiment marched to Plymouth, and four troops were embarked, dismounted, on board the *Malta*, *Captain*, and *Theseus*, ships of war, for the purpose of proceeding with the expedition ordered to South America, under the command of Lieutenant-General Whitelock; but a French squadron having been discovered at sea, the troops were disembarked, and the ships of war sailed in quest of the enemy's fleet.

The head-quarters of the regiment were afterwards established at Salisbury, where a draft of one hundred and twenty horses was received from the 20th Light Dragoons, in consequence of that regiment being ordered to proceed to South America dismounted.

1807 In 1807 the regiment was stationed at Chichester and Arundel; and in September of the same year, Major-General Charles Grogan Craufurd was appointed its Colonel, in succession to the Marquis Townshend, deceased.

1808 From Chichester, the regiment proceeded in July, 1808, to Hastings, Piershill, Bletchington, Rye, and Eastbourne, where it remained until December, when it marched to Canterbury. This year the men's hair, which had been worn long, powdered, and tied in a queue, was ordered to be cut short.

1809 In 1809, a considerable armament was fitted out, and a number of troops embarked for the occupation of Flushing, and for the destruction of



the French ships of war, arsenals, and dock-yards, 1809 on the Scheldt. The troops were commanded by the Earl of Chatham; and the naval part of the expedition was placed under the orders of Sir Richard Strachan. Six troops of the Second Dragoon Guards forming part of the expedition, were embarked at Ramsgate on the 23rd of July. On the 28th and 29th of the same month the fleet sailed in two divisions, and on the 1st of August, Flushing was invested by sea and land. After a severe bombardment, the place surrendered, and the garrison, consisting of nearly 6000 men, were made prisoners of war.

In the meantime a numerous French army had assembled near Antwerp; the forts on the Scheldt were well manned, and every preparation had been made for opposing the passage of the British navy and army, and also for removing the shipping so high up the river as to be out of danger. The design of forcing the Scheldt was therefore laid aside, and the troops returned to England. The occupation of Flushing was afterwards found so detrimental to the health of the men, that the forts of the port were destroyed and the island evacuated. The six troops of the Queen's Bays were disembarked at Ramsgate on the 4th of September, and joined the remainder of the regiment at Canterbury on the same day.

Great public excitement having arisen in the 1810 metropolis, in consequence of the House of Commons having ordered one of its members (Sir Francis Burdett) to be sent to the Tower, the civil authorities were unable to restrain the violence of the populace; when requisition was



1810 made for the aid of a military force; and on the 8th of April, 1810, the Queen's Bays were directed to proceed to the immediate vicinity of London; the Government persisted in enforcing the mandate of the House of Commons, and Sir Francis Burdett was conveyed under a military escort to the Tower: tranquillity was soon afterwards restored, and the troops returned to their former quarters at Canterbury on the 27th of the same month.

1811 In May, 1811, the regiment again proceeded to the environs of the metropolis; and on the 10th of June, it was reviewed on Wimbledon Common by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom: together with the Household troops, 3rd Dragoons, 10th Hussars, 12th Light Dragoons, 15th Hussars, and 18th Hussars: with the militia and volunteers of London and its vicinity, amounting to about 20,000 men. In July, the regiment marched to the north of England.

This year the cocked hats were ordered to be replaced by brass helmets; and the coats having cross-bar lace on the breast, skirts, and cuffs, were directed to be replaced by short coatees, with a stripe of lace down the breast, and round the collar, skirts, and cuffs.

1812 In the two following years the Second Dragoon  
1813 Guards were actively employed in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Leicestershire, in aiding the civil authorities in the preservation of property against the violence of the Luddites—a set of men who had combined for the purpose of destroying machinery. In December, 1813, eight troops of the regiment marched to Deal and Ramsgate for the purpose of



embarking for foreign service ; but in consequence 1813 of the great advantages gained by the allies over the French in the Peninsula and on the Continent, it was not thought necessary to embark the regiment.

At length the sovereigns of Europe effected the 1814 expulsion of Napoleon Buonaparte from France, and the restoration of the Bourbon family. On the departure of Louis XVIII. from England, to ascend the throne of France, His Majesty was attended at Dover, where he embarked on the 20th of April, 1814, by two squadrons of the Second Dragoon Guards.

In June, the regiment was stationed near London, and on the 20th of that month, it was reviewed, with other corps, in Hyde Park, by the Prince Regent, accompanied by the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and several British and Foreign Princes and Nobles. In the following month it marched to Scotland : and on the 25th of July, the establishment was reduced to eight troops.

The return of Napoleon Buonaparte from 1815 Elba, with his resumption of the throne of France, his defeat at Waterloo, and his subsequent exile to the island of St. Helena, are important events in the history of Europe. While the arms of Britain were triumphant at Waterloo, this regiment was stationed in Scotland ; but so great had been the loss sustained in this action, that to maintain in the field the number of troops stipulated by treaty, several additional corps were sent to the continent, and six troops of the Queen's Bays were ordered for this service. At the same time the establishment was increased to ten troops.



1815 The six troops ordered for service abroad, commenced their march from Scotland on the 27th of June, in three divisions;—embarked at Dover and Ramsgate about the end of the following month; and landed at Ostend in the beginning of August, in order to re-inforce the army under Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington.

Although the campaign had already concluded, and the armies of the allies were in possession of the capital of France, the regiment marched to the vicinity of Paris, where it arrived on the 26th of August; and on the 2nd of September it was reviewed (with six other regiments of British cavalry)\* by the Emperor of Russia; who expressed great admiration of the fine appearance, and high state of discipline, of the several corps. The regiment subsequently passed in review before the Emperor of Russia, Emperor of Austria, and King of Prussia, who were attended by a number of distinguished Princes and Nobles of the several states of Europe.

1816 After the conclusion of the definitive treaties, the Queen's Dragoon Guards formed part of an army of occupation which remained on the frontiers of France. The regiment was quartered near St. Omers; and the whole of the cavalry and horse artillery† were reviewed near that place on the 12th, and again on the 15th of October,

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\* *1st Brigade.*—1st Life Guards; 2nd Life Guards; Royal Horse Guards; and 1st Dragoon Guards.

*8th Brigade.*—2nd Dragoon Guards; 3rd Dragoon Guards; and 3rd Dragoons.

*Horse Artillery.*—One troop.

† *1st Brigade.*—2nd Dragoon Guards; 3rd Dragoons; and Colonel Bull's troop of Royal Horse Artillery.

*2nd Brigade.*—12th Light Dragoons, and 18th Light Dragoons.

*3rd Brigade.*—7th Hussars, and 11th Light Dragoons.



1816, by the Duke of Wellington. On the 22nd 1816 of the same month His Grace saw the army of occupation (artillery, cavalry, and infantry), on the plains of St. Denain, and witnessed the troops go through the formula of a general engagement.

This year the establishment of the regiment was reduced from ten to eight troops.

In 1817 the Queen's Bays occupied quarters 1817 in the vicinity of Calais; subsequently near Cambray, where the regiment was reviewed by the Duke of Wellington; and on the 17th of October returned to its former cantonments near Calais; the Head Quarters of the regiment being established at Guines.

On the 29th of June, 1818, the Second Dra- 1818 goon Guards were reviewed on the sands near Calais, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who was pleased to express his admiration of the appearance and discipline of the corps. The regiment afterwards marched to quarters near St. Omers; subsequently to the vicinity of Cambray, near which place the several corps were reviewed by the Duke of Wellington; and on the 23rd of October the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia reviewed the army of occupation near Haspres.

On the 7th of November\* the Queen's Dragoon 1818

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\* BRIGADE ORDER.

*Hardinghen, 4th November, 1818.*

‘Major-General Lord Edward Somerset, in taking leave of the two regiments (2nd Dragoon Guards and 3rd Dragoons), which he has had the honour to command for nearly three years, begs to congratulate them on the approbation expressed at their conduct by the Lieutenant-General commanding the cavalry, as well as by the distinguished Officers who have lately seen them in the field. The Major-General has great pleasure in assuring them of the sense he entertains of their good conduct: he requests



Guards embarked at Calais, and landed at Dover on the following day, from whence the troops marched to quarters at Egham, Staines, and adjacent villages; where an order was received for the reduction of the establishment to 439 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 273 troop-horses. About the end of November the regiment marched to Bristol, and in the following month embarked for Ireland.

1819 In 1819 the regiment was stationed in the south-east and western districts of Ireland, and at the usual half-yearly inspections obtained the approbation of the district commanders.\*

1820 After occupying various stations during the summer of 1820, the regiment marched to Dublin:† from whence it proceeded, on the 23rd of September, to Newbridge barracks.

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‘the Officers commanding the two regiments and troop of Horse Artillery, and the officers in general, will accept his thanks for the zeal and attention they have manifested in the discharge of their duties, and he offers them his best wishes for their future welfare and prosperity.’

\* SOUTH-EAST DISTRICT ORDER.

‘Caher, 5th May, 1819.

‘Major-General Doyle is much pleased with the excellent appearance the Queen’s Dragoon Guards made this day at their half-yearly inspection. The horses are not only of a superior description; but the manner in which they have been trained, the condition they are in, the uniform seat of the soldier, and the riding in general, mark the attention which must have been paid by the Riding-Master, Lieutenant Dyer, and every individual concerned. The manœuvres in the field, the sword exercise, the marching, and the several charges, were performed with celerity and precision. The care of the sick, the state of the hospital and of the barracks, the good behaviour of the men since their arrival in the district, and the whole interior economy of the regiment, *cannot be surpassed*, and reflect infinite credit on Lieutenant-Colonel Kearney, who appears to have been ably supported in his command.’

† ‘GARRISON ORDERS.

‘Dublin, 22nd September, 1820.

‘Major-General Sir C. Grant cannot allow the 2nd Dragoon.



In March, 1821, Lieutenant-General Sir C. G. Craufurd, G.C.B., died; and on the 2nd of April the Colonelcy of the Second Dragoon Guards was conferred on General William Loftus.

In April the regiment marched to Dublin, and on the 23rd of that month it was reviewed, with the whole of the troops in garrison,\* by the Lord-Lieutenant (Earl Talbot). On the 29th of May the regiment embarked for England; and, after disembarking at Holyhead and Liverpool on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of June, marched to Sheffield, Burnley, Halifax and Huddersfield. In August the establishment was reduced to six troops; and the total number of non-commissioned officers and privates to 335, and the troop-horses to 253. In the same month the regiment proceeded to Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle; and in May of the 1822 following year to York and Leeds.

In 1823 and 1824 the regiment was quartered at Birmingham, Coventry, Nottingham, and 1824 places adjacent. In the following year it marched to the vicinity of Hounslow; and formed part of 1825 a division of cavalry which was reviewed on Hounslow Heath, on the 28th of June, by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who was ac-

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\* Guards to return to Newbridge barracks without expressing to Colonel Kearney, to the Officers, and to the men, his entire approbation of this excellent corps. The appearance of the regiment in the field, the pointed attention of all classes to their respective duties, and the consequent precision of movement, have merited, and obtained, his applause.

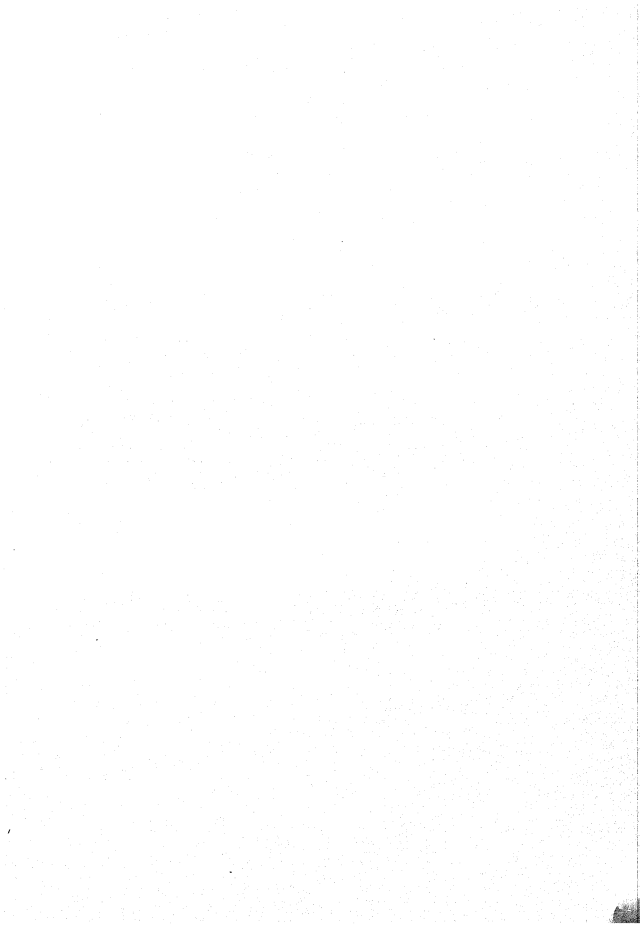
‘The manner in which the regiment is mounted reflects very great credit on Colonel Kearney, and strongly evinces the attention which he has paid to this most highly essential part of the duty of a Commanding Officer.’

\* 2nd Dragoon Guards, 3rd Light Dragoons, and 12th Laneers; with the Royal Artillery, and 23rd, 33rd, 43rd, and 78th regiments.

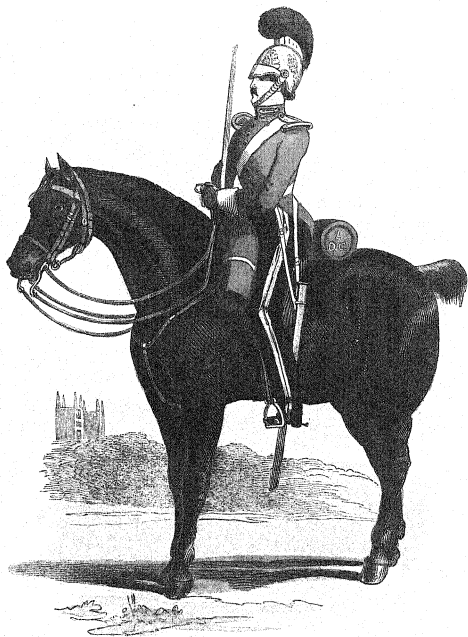


- 1825 accompanied by the Dukes of Cambridge and Sussex, and attended by a number of noblemen and general officers. The troops reviewed consisted of the two regiments of Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, 1st and 2nd Dragoon Guards, 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), 7th Hussars, and 12th Lancers, with a brigade of Royal Horse Artillery. The condition of the several corps, their martial appearance, the precision with which the several movements were executed, their uniform order and steadiness, combined with velocity in the several attacks, evinced a high state of discipline, and exhibited a splendid military spectacle, which excited universal admiration, and received the unqualified approbation of the Commander-in-Chief.
- 1826 In 1826 the regiment was stationed at Man-  
1827 chester. In April of the following year it proceeded to Ireland, and was stationed at Dublin.
- 1828 The two succeeding years it occupied quarters at  
1829 Caher, Limerick, and Clonmel: and in April,  
1830 1830, embarked for England. After its arrival it was stationed at Manchester; from whence it was removed in 1831 to Leeds and York.
- 1831 On the 20th of July, 1831, the Coloneley of the regiment was conferred on Lieut.-General Sir James Hay, K.C.H., in succession to General Loftus, deceased.
- 1832 In April, 1832, the regiment proceeded to Scot-  
1833 land. In the following year it returned to England, and was quartered at Nottingham and the adjacent towns; and on the 10th September it was inspected on Bulwell Forest by His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who was pleased to ex-









Second Dragoon Guards, or Queen's Bays, 1837.

[To face page 34.]



press his approbation of the soldierlike appearance 1833 of the corps, and of the celerity and precision of its field movements.

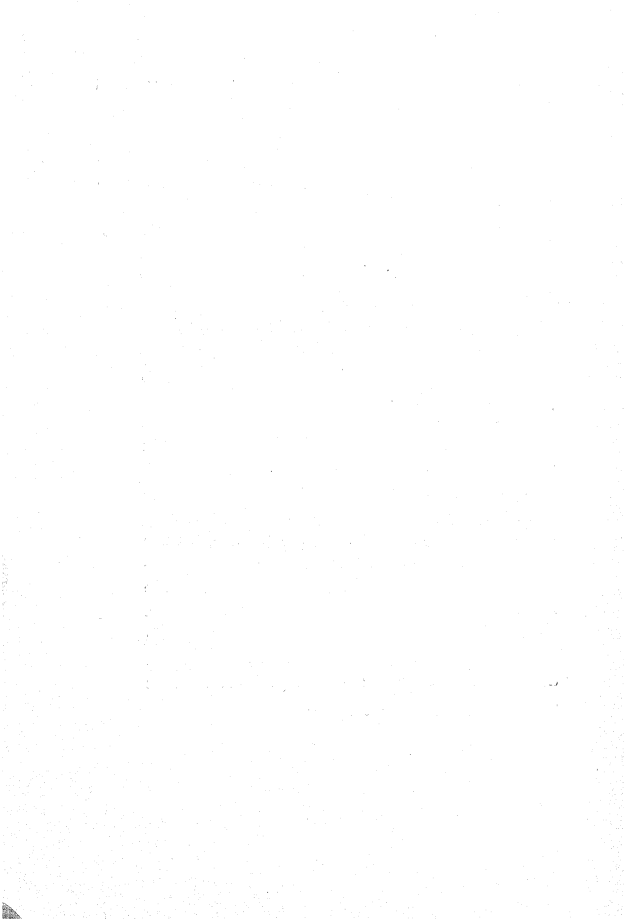
In 1834 it was removed to Ipswich ; and in 1834 May, 1835, it embarked for Ireland, where it has 1835 since continued to serve.

On the 20th of February, 1837, the Colonelcy 1837 having become vacant by the decease of Sir James Hay, was conferred on Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Gage Montresor, K.C.H.

The present year brings this memoir of the SECOND, OR QUEEN'S DRAGOON GUARDS to a conclusion. This regiment, when first embodied, formed part of that respectable and efficient force, THE ENGLISH HORSE, which was celebrated for valour in the field, and for good conduct in quarters. It has served as THIRD HORSE and SECOND DRAGOON GUARDS, through an extended and eventful period of history, in which the army has rendered the most important services to the kingdom ; and when this regiment has had opportunities of confronting a foreign enemy in the field, it has evinced an ardent and gallant bearing, characteristic of the native valour of Britons ; and it has preserved, by its conduct on all occasions, an unblemished reputation through the vicissitudes of one hundred and fifty years.

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SUCCESSION OF COLONELS  
OF THE  
SECOND, OR QUEEN'S DRAGOON GUARDS.

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HENRY EARL OF PETERBOROUGH, K.G.

*Appointed 20th June, 1685.*

THE EARL OF PETERBOROUGH was a zealous supporter of the royal cause during the civil war in the reign of King Charles I. Being firmly attached to his sovereign, and to monarchical government, he displayed his abhorrence to the proceedings of the disaffected, by joining the noblemen who rallied round the standard of their king, and in the subsequent struggles he became conspicuous for constancy, valour, and devotion to his sovereign. He raised a regiment of Foot at his own expense; distinguished himself in several actions with the forces of the Parliament, particularly at the battle of Newbury, where he was severely wounded; and he was repeatedly imprisoned for his loyal attempts.

In 1648 his Lordship engaged with the Earl of Holland and others, in an attempt to rescue the king from his imprisonment; and on their defeat the Earl of Holland was taken and beheaded. The Earl of Peterborough and his brother John (who was subsequently created Viscount Avelon) escaped; but they were voted traitors to the Commonwealth, and their estates sequestered.

On the marriage of King Charles II. the Earl of Peterborough was appointed Governor of Tangier in Africa (part of the Queen's dowry), and Colonel of a regiment of Foot, and Captain of a troop of Horse, raised



to garrison that fortress.\* After his return to England, in 1663, he was employed on a mission to the Court of Modena; and on the accession of King James II. in 1685, his Lordship was elected a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. On the breaking out of the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, he obtained the Coloneley of the THIRD HORSE,† from which he was removed on the 31st of December, 1688, by the Prince of Orange. In the following year he was impeached of high treason for being reconciled to the church of Rome; but the impeachment was afterwards dropped. He died on the 19th of June, 1697, having witnessed three great national events; namely, the decapitation of King Charles I. and the formation of the Commonwealth; the restoration

\* These corps were raised in 1661. The regiment of Foot is now the Second, or Queen's Royal. The Horse raised for the defence of Tangier were, in 1680, augmented to four troops, and in 1683 they were constituted Royal Dragoons, and are now designated the First, or Royal Regiment of Dragoons.

† The following copy of a warrant, appointing George Carpenter (afterwards General Lord Carpenter) Quarter Master of the Third Horse, shows the various offices held by the Earl of Peterborough:

‘HENRY EARL OF PETERBOROUGH, Peer of England, Lord Mordaunt, Lord Baron of Turvey, Groom of the Stole, and first Gentleman of the Bed Chamber to his Majesty, Lord High Steward to the Queen, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Northampton, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter;

‘TO GEORGE CARPENTER, GENTLEMAN.

‘By virtue of a commission unto me given by the King's most excellent Majesty to be Colonel of a regiment of Horse, I do hereby appoint and constitute you to be Quarter Master of that troop in my regiment whereof the Lord Aylesbury is Captain. You are therefore to take upon you the care and charge of Quarter Master, and duly and carefully to doe and execute all things appertaining or incident to the place and duty of Quarter Master, and the officers and soldiers of the said troop are to acknowledge you as Quarter Master to the same; and you are to observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from me or other your superior officer, according to the discipline of warr, and in pursuance of the trust reposed in you.

‘GIVEN under my hand and seal this 2nd day of March, 1685-6, in the second year of His Majesty's reign.

‘PETERBOROUGH.’



of monarchy; and the revolution of 1688; and was succeeded in his titles, &c. by his nephew, who became celebrated for his conduct in the war of the Spanish succession.

THE HONOURABLE EDWARD VILLIERS.

*Appointed 31st December, 1688.*

EDWARD VILLIERS, eldest son of Viscount Grandison, entered the army in 1671, and rose to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in King Charles II.'s own troop of Life Guards (now the 1st regiment of Life Guards). He also held the same appointment in the reign of James II.; and during the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, he commanded the brigade of Life Guards and Horse Grenadier Guards which marched to the west of England, and distinguished themselves at the battle of Sedgemoor. In December, 1688, he was on duty at Whitehall Palace, when the king fled for France, and his laudable conduct at the head of the guard was conducive to the suppression of the disturbances which followed. On the 31st of that month the Prince of Orange appointed him Colonel of the THIRD HORSE. In the following year he commanded the cavalry in Ireland; and serving, during the remainder of the war in that country, in the capacity of Brigadier-General, he acquired the reputation of a spirited and efficient officer. He died in 1693.

RICHARD LEVESON.

*Appointed 19th January, 1694.*

ON the breaking out of the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, in June 1685, Richard Leveson, Esq., raised a troop of Dragoons for the service of King James II., which troop was, in the first instance, added to the Royal Regiment of Dragoons; but it was afterwards incorporated in the Queen's Regiment, now 3rd Light Dragoons. On the 1st of July, 1687, he was appointed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and in December of the fol-



lowing year to the Colonelcy of the same corps. He served at the head of his regiment in Ireland in 1689, 1690, and 1691, and highly distinguished himself on several occasions, particularly on detached services, by which he acquired great celebrity; and after the decease of Brigadier-General Villiers, King William III. conferred the Colonelcy of the THIRD HORSE on this gallant and meritorious officer. He afterwards served under the king in Flanders, and died on the 3rd of March, 1699.

#### DANIEL HARVEY.

*Appointed 25th March, 1699.*

THIS OFFICER, after a service of several years in the subordinate commissions, obtained the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel in the 2nd troop (now 2nd regiment) of Life Guards, in which corps he served under King William in Flanders and in 1699 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the THIRD HORSE. In the war of the Spanish succession he served under the Earl of Galway in Portugal and Spain, where he acquired the character of a brave and intelligent officer, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1707, and to that of General in 1709. In 1711, when many distinguished officers were removed from their commands by the new ministry, General Harvey also quitted his regiment. He died in September, 1732.

#### JOHN BLAND.

*Appointed 1st January, 1712.*

JOHN BLAND served in the wars of Queen Anne, under the celebrated John Duke of Marlborough, and on the removal of General Harvey he obtained the Colonelcy of the THIRD HORSE; and died three years afterwards.



## THOMAS PITT.

*Appointed 9th February, 1715.*

THOMAS PITT\* entered the army in 1703, and served under the Duke of Marlborough in Flanders. He was subsequently a member of Parliament; and in 1715 King George appointed him to the Colonelcy of the THIRD HORSE. On the 3rd of June, 1719, he was created a Peer of Ireland by the title of BARON OF LONDONDERRY. In August, 1726, he was removed to the 3rd Foot; and he was advanced to the dignity of EARL OF LONDONDERRY in October of the same year. In 1727 he was appointed Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Leeward Islands in America; and he died at the Island of St. Christopher on the 12th of September, 1729.

## JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLE, K.T. and K.G.

*Appointed 26th August, 1726.*

THIS NOBLEMAN betook himself to a military life at an early age, and in 1694 he was Colonel of a regiment of Foot, in the service of the States General of Holland, with which corps he served under King William in Flanders. After the conclusion of the war he was elected a Knight of the Thistle. On the commencement of hostilities in the reign of Queen Anne, he was appointed Colonel of a newly-raised regiment of Foot, (afterwards disbanded) and after the decease of his father in 1703, he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Scots Troop of Life Guards. He served on the continent under the great Duke of Marlborough, and distinguished himself in 1706 at the battle of Ramillies, where he was wounded. He also captured the fort of Plassendale, assisted at the siege of Ostend, and distinguished himself at the siege of

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\* Thomas Pitt, father of the above, was governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies in the reign of Queen Anne; and while in that country he purchased a diamond for 20,400*l.*; which he afterwards sold to Louis XV. for 135,000*l.* sterling.



Menin; and in February, 1707, he obtained the Colonelcy of the 3rd Foot. In the succeeding campaign his Grace displayed great gallantry at the battle of Oudenard, where he commanded twenty battalions of Infantry: he also assisted at the siege of Lisle, and afterwards at the siege of Ghent. He was employed in the siege of Tournay, in 1709, in which service he was wounded; and in the attack made upon the enemy's fortified encampment near Malplaquet he displayed great valour and contempt of danger. In 1710 he was elected a Knight of the Garter; and he was subsequently appointed to the command of the British troops in Spain; but shortly after he had joined the army in Catalonia, in 1711, he was taken seriously ill and obliged to quit the field.

On his return to England he was appointed Governor of Edinburgh Castle, and Commander-in-Chief in Scotland; afterwards joining with the opposition to the ministry, he was removed from his commands. But on the accession of King George I. he was again appointed Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, also Governor of Minorca; and in 1715 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the Royal Horse Guards. During the winter of 1715-16, he displayed great military talents in suppressing the rebellion of the Earl of Mar; but he afterwards joined the opposition, and was again dismissed from his commands. He was, however, restored to his Majesty's favour and confidence in 1719, and was created Duke of Greenwich. He was also appointed Master-General of the Ordnance in 1725; Colonel of the QUEEN'S HORSE in 1726; Governor of Portsmouth in 1731; and was removed to the Colonelcy of the Blues in 1733. In 1735 this distinguished nobleman was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal. He however joined the opposition to Sir Robert Walpole, and in 1740 he was once more dismissed from his appointments; but on the change of the ministry in 1742, he was again appointed Colonel of the Blues; he resigned that commission shortly afterwards, and died in the autumn of 1743.



## WILLIAM EVANS.

*Appointed 6th August, 1733.*

THIS OFFICER entered the army as Ensign on the 24th of July, 1689, and served in the wars of King William until the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. Shortly after the accession of Queen Anne, he was commissioned to raise a regiment of Foot, at the head of which he served with distinction under the great Duke of Marlborough; and was advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General in 1707, and to that of Major-General on the 1st of January, 1710. After the peace of Utrecht his regiment of Foot was disbanded, when he obtained the Colonelcy of the 4th Dragoons, from which he was removed in 1733 to the QUEEN'S HORSE; and died on the 29th of January, 1740.

## JOHN DUKE OF MONTAGUE, K.G., K.B.

*Appointed 6th May, 1740.*

THIS NOBLEMAN was an officer in the reign of Queen Anne, and in May, 1715, King George I. appointed him to the Colonelcy of the 1st troop of Life Guards, which gave him the privilege of taking the court duty of Gold Stick in Waiting; but he resigned his commission in 1721. He was re-appointed in 1737; but was removed in the same year. In 1740 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the QUEEN'S HORSE, and constituted Master-General of the Ordnance; and on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, he raised a regiment of Carabiniers and a regiment of Foot, which were disbanded after the overthrow of the insurgents at Culloden. He died in 1749.

## SIR JOHN LIGONIER, K.B.

*Appointed 24th July, 1749.*

JOHN LIGONIER obtained a commission in the army in 1703, and served in all the subsequent campaigns of the



great Duke of Marlborough, where in numerous battles and sieges he displayed those qualities which eventually raised him to the highest military rank, and procured him a celebrity seldom equalled. In 1720 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 8th Horse, (now 7th Dragoon Guards) and he subsequently held an appointment on the Staff of Ireland. In 1742 he proceeded with his regiment to the Netherlands; he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General in the following year, and served under the king at the battle of Dettingen, where his distinguished gallantry attracted the attention of his Majesty, who constituted him a *Knight Banneret* under the Royal Standard.

This brave officer continued to serve on the continent with distinction, and at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745, he set a noble example of valour and magnanimity worthy of imitation. He commanded the British troops at the battle of Roucoux in 1746, where he displayed great talent; and he commanded the cavalry at the battle of Val, in 1747, where, charging at the head of the Scots Greys, his horse was killed under him, and he was taken prisoner.

The Colonelcy of the QUEEN'S DRAGOON GUARDS was conferred on Sir John Ligonier in 1749; and in 1753 he was removed to the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. In 1757 he was created a Peer of Ireland by the title of VISCOUNT LIGONIER: he was appointed Commander-in-Chief and Colonel of the 1st Foot Guards in the same year; and in 1759 he was constituted Master-General of the Ordnance. His Lordship was subsequently advanced to the rank of Field Marshal. He was created a Peer of Great Britain by the title of Baron Ligonier in 1763; was advanced to the rank of EARL LIGONIER in 1766; and after serving the crown faithfully a period of sixty-seven years, he died, on the 28th of April, 1770, at the advanced age of 91.



## THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM HERBERT.

*Appointed 27th January, 1753.*

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM HERBERT, fifth son of Thomas eighth Earl of Pembroke, and father of Henry I. Earl of Caernarvon, after serving in the subordinate commissions, was promoted by King George II. to the Colonelcy of the QUEEN'S DRAGOON GUARDS, in 1753. He died 31st of March, 1757.

## LORD GEORGE SACKVILLE.

*Appointed 5th April, 1757.*

LORD GEORGE SACKVILLE, youngest son of his Grace the Duke of Dorset, entered the army in 1737, and on the 19th of July, 1740, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 28th Regiment of Foot. His distinguished behaviour at the battle of Dettingen recommended him to the notice of King George II.; and a few days afterwards his Lordship was appointed one of the king's Aides-de-Camp. He continued to serve in the subsequent campaigns; again distinguished himself at the head of his regiment at the battle of Fontenoy, and was wounded. His Lordship was also actively employed under the Duke of Cumberland, in 1746, in suppressing the rebellion in Scotland; and on the 9th of April in the same year, he was advanced to the Colonelcy of the 20th Regiment of Foot. He served under the Duke of Cumberland in the campaigns of 1747 and 1748; and on the 1st of November in the following year, he was removed to the command of the 12th Dragoons. In January, 1750, the Colonelcy of the King's Carabiniers (now 6th Dragoon Guards) was given to Lord George Sackville; and seven years afterwards he was removed to the QUEEN'S DRAGOON GUARDS. In 1758 his Lordship was second in command of the expedition which proved so fatal to the French shipping and naval stores at St. Maloes: about the end of the same year he was second



in command of the army sent to Germany under the Duke of Marlborough; and after the death of his Grace, Lord George Sackville was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British troops in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, Generalissimo of the allied army there, in the pay of Great Britain. In the following year, in consequence of some misunderstanding with his Serene Highness at the battle of Minden, his Lordship obtained permission to return to England, and was shortly afterwards deprived of his military appointments. He died 26th April, 1785.

THE HONOURABLE JOHN WALDEGRAVE.

*Appointed 10th September, 1759.*

THE HONOURABLE JOHN WALDEGRAVE obtained a commission in the First Foot Guards in 1737, and having rose to the rank of Major in the Third Guards, he was, in 1751, promoted to the Colonelcy of the 9th Regiment of Foot. Having attained the rank of Major-General, he commanded a division of British Infantry in the campaign in Germany, in 1759; and at the battle of Minden his extraordinary presence of mind at a critical moment contributed materially to the gaining of the victory. In September of the same year he obtained the Colonelcy of the QUEEN'S DRAGOON GUARDS; and during the three subsequent campaigns, he gave signal proofs of bravery and ability as a commander; as well as of generosity and a tender compassion for the sufferings of the peasantry whose unfortunate country was the seat of war, and also for the troops who frequently underwent great privations in Germany. In 1763 he succeeded to the title of EARL WALDEGRAVE. In July, 1773, he was removed to the Coldstream Guards, the command of which corps he retained until his decease, on the 22nd October, 1784.



## GEORGE MARQUIS TOWNSHEND.

*Appointed 15th July, 1773.*

LORD TOWNSHEND entered the army at an early age, and served in Germany under the Duke of Cumberland; but owing to some misunderstanding on the subject of promotion, he resigned his commission. He, however, again entered the army in 1758; and having obtained the restoration of his rank, he was appointed Colonel of the 64th Foot in the following year, and went third in command to North America. His Lordship served under Major-General Wolfe, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Montmorency (31st July, 1759), where he conducted himself with great prudence and magnanimity at that critical juncture. He also commanded under Major-General Wolfe at the celebrated battle on the heights of Abraham (13th September, 1759), and after the fall of that General, the command of the army devolved on Brigadier-General Townshend, whose judicious conduct ensured the victory; and he gained possession of Quebec a few days afterwards. In October, 1759, he was removed to the command of the 28th Foot; and in 1761 he served in Germany under the Marquis of Granby. About this time Portugal was menaced by Spain; and Major-General Townshend was appointed second in command of a body of British troops embarked for the protection of that country, and designed also to infuse a spirit of order, discipline, and subordination amongst the Portuguese. In 1773 his Lordship was appointed Colonel of the QUEEN'S DRAGOON GUARDS; and he retained the command of that corps until his decease, in September, 1807.

## SIR CHARLES GREGAN CRAUFURD, G.C.B.

*Appointed 18th September, 1807.*

THIS OFFICER entered the army in 1778 as a cornet in the 1st Dragoon Guards; he obtained the command of



a troop in the SECOND DRAGOON GUARDS in 1783; and on the breaking out of the war in 1793, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of York. He attended his Royal Highness during the campaign of that and the following year, and was present at nearly every battle and skirmish in which the British troops were engaged, and at many engagements between the French and Austrians. He was appointed Major of the regiment on the 29th of January, 1794, and Lieutenant-Colonel on the 1st of March following: also Deputy-Adjutant General to the Duke of York's army on the 2nd of February, 1794. In the following year he was sent to the Austrian army on the Rhine, in order that he might report to the British government the result of the several actions which occurred; and in the performance of this service he was present at numerous engagements, and was so severely wounded in August, 1796, as to be rendered incapable of again engaging in the active services of the field.

The Colonelcy of the Rutland Fencibles was conferred upon this meritorious officer in August, 1799; also the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Tynemouth. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1803; and in 1807 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the SECOND DRAGOON GUARDS; which he retained until his decease in 1821.

#### WILLIAM LOFTUS.

*Appointed 2nd April, 1821.*

THIS OFFICER obtained the commission of Cornet in the 17th Dragoons in 1770; he proceeded with his regiment to North America in 1775; and at the battle of Bunker's Hill he volunteered during the action to reinforce the troops engaged, with a part of the Dragoons dismounted. After the evacuation of Boston he was employed as assistant-engineer in erecting a fort and other works in Nova Scotia. He was afterwards employed on Long



Island; and was engaged with a squadron of his regiment at the battle of Bedford, on which occasion the officers and men received the thanks of Sir Henry Clinton and Sir William Erskine. Lieutenant Loftus was in the action with Major-General Woodde's corps of American cavalry, at the reduction of New York Islands; and at the battle of White Plains, where he was wounded. He was also in the attack and capture of Fort Washington on York Island, and served with Lord Percy's brigade in the lines of Knightsbridge, 18th January, 1777, and was again wounded. Lieutenant Loftus was removed to the 3rd Foot Guards in May, 1777. He was in the expedition up Hudson's River, and was actively employed with the army in the Jerseys in the campaign of the same year. In 1797 he was employed on the staff in Ireland; and in 1798 commanded a brigade at the battle of Vinegar Hill. In 1800 he was removed to the Staff in England; and on the 14th of August, 1802, obtained the Colonelcy of the 24th Light Dragoons. In 1821 he obtained the Colonelcy of the SECOND DRAGOON GUARDS; and died ten years afterwards.

SIR JAMES HAY, K.C.H.

*Appointed 20th July, 1831.*

JAMES HAY obtained a cornetcy in the SECOND DRAGOON GUARDS on the 22nd of February, 1780; he was appointed Lieutenant in 1785; and Captain on the 5th of April, 1791; and proceeding with the regiment to Flanders in 1793, he served with the army under the Duke of York, and highly distinguished himself in the skirmish near Lezennes, where his horse was shot under him. He was promoted to the Majority of the regiment in March, 1794, and commanding the two squadrons on foreign service, he was at the several actions in that campaign; had another horse killed under him in the affair near the village of Vaux, and was in the retreat through Holland to Germany. In September, 1795, he was promoted to



the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 29th (afterwards 25th) Light Dragoons; and proceeding with his regiment to the West Indies, he served in the Islands of Barbadoes and St. Domingo, where his health was soon so much impaired that he obtained permission to return to England; and when on his passage the ship was captured by a French privateer, and he was conveyed a prisoner to Philadelphia, but he soon afterwards obtained the necessary passport, and sailed for Great Britain. A short time after his arrival he was removed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the First Dragoon Guards, and in June, 1798, to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the SECOND DRAGOON GUARDS. In the following year he was appointed to the command of the Cavalry dépôt; and in September, 1803, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the army. When Bonaparte made preparations for a descent upon England, Colonel Hay was appointed Brigadier-General on the Staff, and to the command of a brigade of Yeomanry Cavalry in the southern district. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in July, 1810; and he held the appointment of Adjutant-General to the army in Ireland, from September, 1812, until June, 1814, when he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-General. He was subsequently on the Irish Staff; and in 1831 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the SECOND DRAGOON GUARDS; which he retained until his decease, in 1837.

SIR THOMAS GAGE MONTRESOR, K.C.H.

*Appointed 20th February, 1837.*











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